The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Communication Between New-York and Washington.

The Bounty Question Under Consideration.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE PERILS OF TRAVELERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

The monopoly line of road between New-York and Washington yesterday furnished a new proof of its utter incapacity to bring either mails or passengers to the National Capital. The freight train which passed over the road immediately after the night express on the queer ferry-boat arrangement, was tumbled by a fool or a drunkard of an engineer into the deep water ahead of the boat. The landing, of course, was obstructed. No one knows when this clog will be removed. In the meantime passengers have to walk the plank to reach the shore.

LATER.—The baggage car from Philadelphia was precipitated to-day, at noon, in the passage of the Susquehanna River by the ferry-boat, into water from twenty-five to forty feet deep. The trunks of women, Congressmen, children, soldiers and lobbyists lie on top of an engine and four freight cars. Congress will hurry to provide a safe road to Washington as fast as the lobbyists will permit.

BESTOWAL OF GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

Postmaster-General BLAIR gave, to-day, the Post-office advertising of mail contracts to the Philadelphia *Gazette*. The advertising mentioned is worth from $2,500 to $4,000 a year.

GEN. BUTLER GONE BACK TO HIS DEPARTMENT.

Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe this evening. He was in consultation this morning, as all of yesterday, with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, on the exchange of prisoners. His mission here was completely successful.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONFISCATION ACT.

A bill will soon be introduced in Congress repealing that portion of the Confiscation Act which limits the possession of property sold to the natural life of the owner. This step is considered absolutely necessary to afford protection to the purchasers of confiscated property. In Norfolk, rebels whose property has been confiscated are returning in large numbers, taking the oath of allegiance and reinstating themselves in ancient comforts and rights.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BURNSIDE has been ordered to New-York, to await some sort of a command which is being cooked up for him.

Capt. GEO. P. EDGAR, late Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. LEW. WALLACE, has been reinstated, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. BUTLER.

CHEAPER GAS.

Congress will be applied to this winter to charter a new gas company in Washington and to annul the charter of the old one, which has grown very wealthy and saucy. The price of gas in Washington is nearly double that paid in other Northern cities. The quality of the light furnished is also indifferent. The new company propose to make the much needed reforms.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

Some remarks having appeared in the newspapers about the disarming of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, and the statement made that the extraordinary weight of metal on board sunk the vessel so low that she was almost useless, it is proper to say that she has been reduced one-half in her battery because men are scarce, and because by this, three huudred are taken from her complement. She now draws only four inches more than when she went to China, and fourteen inches less than when she carried the Atlantic cable.

She is 1300 tons larger than the *Minnesota* class of frigates, and draws one foot mere water, or three feet less than the *Great Eastern*.

SENTENCES OF COURT-MARTIAL.

A General Court-martial held in the Army of the Potomac has recently passed the following sentences:

Major E. A. ANDERSON, Ninth New-York Cavalry, for absence without leave, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

First Lieutenant ROBERT P. PORTER, Third Indiana Cavalry, for drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service of the United States.

Capt. HASBROUCK, Fifth New-York cavalry, for selling Government horses, to be dismissed and forfeit all pay due him from the Government.

Capt. B. L. WEST, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, to be dismissed the service.

Capt. WM. D. PAULDING, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, &c., to be dismissed.

Second Lieut. LAFAYETTE CAMERON, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, knowingly making a false return of the clothing of his company, to be cashiered.

First Lieut. JOHN GALVIN, Seventy-first New-York Volunteers, for drunkenness while on duty, &c., to be cashiered.

First Lieut. REUBEN R. WEED, One Hundred and Fourth New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave, to be dismissed.

Second Lieut. CHARLES W. GALVIN, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, and quitting his guard without leave, to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified to hold office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

Second Lieut. URIEL D. BOLLES, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Volunteers, misbehavior in the face of the enemy, dismissed with loss of all pay and allowances.

Private JOSEPH RICHARDSON and Corporal DAVID MCGAHAN, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; privates CHRISTOPHER L. SAMPSON, Fifth United States artillery, and PETER CHATEAUWET, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, having been found guilty of desertion, were sentenced to be shot to death.

These sentences were ordered to be carried into effect on the 4th inst.

BOUNTIES TO VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs by Senator WILSON:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to extend from the 5th day of January, 1864, to the 5th day of February, 1864, the time of paying, in such installments as he may determine, the following bounties, viz.: To veterans who have been in the military service of the United States for nine months, and have been honorably discharged, and to those veterans in the service under enlistments for three or more years, who may reënlist for three years or during the war, in the companies or regiments to which they belong, and who may have, at the date of such reënlistment, less than one year to serve, four hundred dollars each; to other persons who may voluntarily enlist in the regular or volunteer service of the United States, for the term of three years or during the war, and who may be accepted for such service, three hundred dollars each.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment Bill introduced yesterday was reported to-day from the Senate Military Committee with amendments, one of which strikes out the provision authorizing transferal from one enrollment to another upon change of residence. The most important change is the striking out of the commutation claim. The penalty for receiving pay for certificates of disability or any services under this act is increased from $300 to $500, one-half to go to the informant, and the other to the United States.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen complete the Finance Committee of the Senate;

Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman; and Messers. Sherman, Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle and Conness.

SUSPECTED PERSONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Col. BAKER made known, a week or more ago, to the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Department, facts which had come to his knowledge affecting the official character of the persons connected with that Department. These facts were communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he requested the Secretary of War to detail Col. BAKER for service in the prosecution of further inquiries in relation to the suspected parties. The Secretary of War gave the required order, and Col. BAKER was placed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with instructions to neglect no means and spare no efforts to make a thorough and complete examination, regardless of persons. The result is the discovery of sufficient grounds for the arrest of Dr. GWINN, of New-England, a contractor for supplying printing presses to the Treasury Department, and who, it is alleged, used the name of the Department for the accomplishment of dishonest purposes.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Nothing seems to be publicly known of the arrangements and Gen. BUTLER, in relation to the discharge of recently effected by the Government authorities prisoners further than the fact that he has ample authority to act in such a manner as will best secure this desirable object

DEMANDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Quartermasters' checks on the Treasury of the United States are paid with 25 per cent. in money and 75 in certificates. These checks for fractions of a thousand dollars are paid in money. There is authority for saying that all parties in whose favor requisitions are made, but all temporarily delayed in payment by want of money in the Treasury, can be paid without delay on advising the Department of their wish to receive payment in the same mode.

GEN. STONEMAN.

The *Star* says:

"Gen. STONEMAN, who was lately relieved from the direction of the Cavalry Bureau in this city, has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, at Knoxville, on duty in the portion of his army in that vicinity.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) presented a petition from the Friends of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, asking exemption from military duty; also a petition from SUSAN W. HATCH, of Maryland, praying for a compensation for the slaves owned by her and which had been taken by the military, and for which pay was disallowed on account of her husband, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union), presented petitions from the Society of Friends, praying for exemption.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the election of a select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He nominated Mr. HOWARD as Chairman, and as members of the Committee Messrs. Collamer, Johnson, Harlan, Trumbull, Sherman, Morgan, Conness and Brown, who were elected.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate whether the steamship *Niagara*, which was chartered by the Quartermaster's department in 1862, and reported by a Committee of the Senate as unfit for the service, has since been purchased by the Government; and, if so, by whom and at what price. And whether any claim is made for the original charter, and, if so, what, and particularly, what is the situation of the claim.

Which was adopted.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill of Mr. POWELL, to prevent officers of the army and navy, or other persons engaged in the military service, from interfering with the elections in States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) supported his motion to refer the bill to the Military Committee, as it referred to officers in their military capacity. If these men interfere with elections as private individuals, they become amenable to the laws of the States where they commit the offence.

Mr. POWELL insisted that the Committee on the Judiciary was the proper Committee to which to refer the bill. The bill was to protect the freedom of the elective franchise in the States—to protect it from the unwarrantable interference of military officers. It proposes to impose penalties upon persons engaged in the public service who shall interfere with State elections. These cases should be tried before civil tribunals. The bill would accomplish this. In the British Courts all offences of this kind are tried, and he (POWELL) wished to establish this rule here.

Mr. GRIMES thought the effect of the bill would be to disqualify any officer who obeyed the order of his superior from holding military or civil office.

Mr. POWELL—Then the superior officer would be liable to punishment. If the General-in-Chief were to give the order, he would have to be punished. Unless we can have freedom in our elections, we cannot have free government.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that the bill of his colleague (POWELL) proposed to prevent the action of soldiers from being brought in contact with freedom of suffrage at the polls. The bill declares that where a certain line of conduct is adopted by the soldier against the freedom of suffrage, such line of action shall constitute a penal offence, to be tried, not by martial law, if there be such a law, which he (DAVIS) denied, but by a civil tribunal. It was proper the subject should go to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was rejected by a vote of 21 to 16.

Mr. POWELL moved for a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union) voted for the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, but not for the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky. He (LANE) denied that there had been interference with the freedom of elections.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.,) had seen the armed soldiery of the "powers that be" at the polls, and by positive interference drive dozens of voters away. This was in my own State (Delaware), no longer than last November. The majority of the voters of the State of Deleware, at the last election, were not allowed to cast their votes at the polls, because they did not approve of this Administration. He would ask, "has here ever been any attempt by that State to violate any law of this Government? Has that State ever given any encouragement by any act or deed to these in revolt against the Government. He defied any Senator on this floor to show where the State of Delaware had attempted to tear down the fabric of this glorious Union, and yet the party in power, finding that they could not send representatives of their own choice to the other branch of the National Legislature, allow a military man to publish an order that "no citizen should vote unless he should take an oath such as he prescribed." The hero of a military operation on a railroad can make his will the supreme law of voting and say, "You shall not vote unless you shall become subject to my will." This was freedom of elections, indeed! The nero of the blood-stained field of Vienna sent his military forces to every election poll in the State of Delaware, authorizing them before-hand what to do, and saying to the people what they must do. A sovereign State thus became a plaything in the hands of a military officer, who has never distinguished himself in any way in the service of his country.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was opposed to any action in regard to the bill. He (WILSON) was infavor of what the Government had done and what it was doing. There were traitors in Delewate as hostile as any in the State of South Carolina. Their Legislature had passed resolutions that had the odor of moral treason about them. He (WILSON) justified all the Government had done and he hoped they would continue on in the same way until the cause of the rebellion was subdued. He thought the Government would be false and reckless to the country if it allowed a traitor to vote unless he took the oath. Mr. WILSON then defended Gen. SCHENCK for his course in Maryland and Delaware. He (SCHENCK) had conducted his department in such a manner as to win the approbation of the country, and yet he and Gen. BURNSIDE and other Generals are denounced here for their timely efforts in arresting the machinations of traitors. There was an act to qualify voters. He (WILSON) was willing to take the oath whenever and wherever asked—from sunrise to sunset. He did not think there was a reason to have the oath administered in Massachusetts, but if the time should ever come for it, he (WILSON) was willing that the Commander of that military department should require the voters to take the oath of allegiance previously to voting. There was no danger to the liberties of the country from taking the oath. Gentlemen may introduce resolutions that were an insult to the loyalty of the country, but the loyal masses awake to the true nature of the policy of the Government.

Mr. POWELL did not admit that the President was the Government. He asked as a matter of courtesy and of justice, that his bill should go to the Judiciary Committee, where it would have a fair chance.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, asked if the President, under the Constitution, had not as much power in South Carolina as in Massachusetts or Ohio, and why?

Mr. POWELL thought not because South Carolina was in rebellion; but he thought he should have if he had not.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, thought the President had full power to suppress the rebellion, and that it was his duty to see that in these tainted districts disloyal men should not be permitted to vote. He sanctioned the orders of Gen. SCHENCK, and others of like character, though he (LANE) would preserve the purity of the ballot-box under all circumstances.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Senate then received the House bill, extending the bounty to volunteers, which was passed to its second reading, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

MR KELLEY EXCUSED.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked to be and was excused from serving as a member of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law, for the reason that his other public duties engrossed all his time.

FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The Speaker announced the pending business to be on the passage of Mr. BRANDEGEE'S resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a Select Committee of nine members to inquire into the expediency of constructing a railroad between Washington and New-York for postal and other purposes.

No quorum voting, there was a call of the House. One hundred and ten members answered to their names.

The resolution was adopted—66 against 45.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut (Union), offered the following resolution: "That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to call the attention of the municipal or other authorities to the extension and prevalence of the small-pox in the District of Columbia, and urge the necessity of suitable sanitary regulation and some compulsory system of vaccination, to prevent the further spread of this terrible scourge of mankind."

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.) thought that the appeal to the municipal authorities here would be ineffectual.

The resolution was adopted.

UNIFORM CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union), from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill fixing a uniform time for holding the elections for Representatives in Congress, and enabling soldiers to vote for said officers. Which was ordered to be printed and re-committed.

PRIVILEGE ACCORDED TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAWES, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. STEVENS on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, obtained permission for these two Committees to sit during the session of the House.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution that the bounties heretofore paid under the regulation and order of the War Department to men enlisted in the regular or volunteer forces for three years or during the war, shall continue to be paid from the 5th of January, 1864, till the 1st of March next, anything in the act approved Dec. 23, 1863, to the contrary notwithstanding; this resolution to be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that the object of extending the bounties to the 1st of March, instead of the 1st of February, was to enable the fact of the passage of the resolution to reach distant points. The extension was asked both by the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired whether any general policy had been adopted for resorting exclusively to volunteering rather than a draft.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was not aware that any action had been taken upon that subject. In reply to the question asked by Mr. COX, Mr. FARNSWORTH said the bounty paid to veterans was $400, and to new men $300 by instalments.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union), asked whether the resolution included colored soldiers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it merely continued the former bounties.

Mr. STEVENS hoped the Committee would take action as to colored soldiers.

Mr. COX inquired whether he was to understand that there never was a law for the payment of bounties.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied he was not a member of the last Congress. The gentleman from Ohio was, and was therefore better posted than himself.

Mr. STEVENS said when Congress passed the Enrollment Law, they provided for $300 commutation, and expressly authorized the amount derived from that source to be paid for the procuration of substitutes.

Mr. COX said it seemed unusual legislation to bring in a bill of this character based simply on the proclamations of the War Office. They did not know what these proclamations were, and whether they included black, white or red men. Such proclamations were issued every day. He thought the resolution ought to be more specific. His object was to wipe out the conscription.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) understood that the President suggested the extension of bounties to the first of February. He was anxious to secure the reenlistment of veteran volunteers, who should have liberal bounties; but if all others were included in the provision, it would swamp the country. If the armies were to be filled entirely by volunteering, then the Conscription law was a dead letter.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not agree with the gentleman from Ohio, that his resolution would, in its operation, swamp the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) spoke against the hurried passage of bills through the House, without affording time for examination prior to the holidays; within ten days they had voted at the rate of two millions a day, voted blindly, in the absence of estimates from the proper department. He repeated there should be free and ample discussion.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by yeas 112, nays 1 [Mr. GARFIELD,] and was then passed unanimously.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, made an ineffectual effort to limit the extension of bounties to the 5th of February, in order to induce speedy enlistment.

MARINE COLLISIONS.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union.) introduced a bill fixing certain rules and regulations to prevent collisions on the waters. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A HALL OF STATUARY.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, were instructed to examine and report on the expediency of setting apart the old Hall of Representatives as a Hall of Statuary. The object is to invite the several States to provide statues of marble or bronze, not exceeding two for each State, of renowned citizens to be there placed.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to appoint a scientific board, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of the construction of steam vessels, as compared with those of Europe and in the commercial marine, etc.

INTERESTING TO NINE MONTHS' MEN.

On motion of Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of including in the draft now ordered by the President those who volunteered for the nine months' service, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth

Whereas, The prolonged delay attending the distribution of prize money is working serious injury, and creates distrust in the faith of the Government: therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy communicate to the House, as promptly as may be, the reasons for the delay, in order that it may be remedied by additional legislation if necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

A RAILROAD DISCUSSION.

The House proceeded to consider the Post-office Appropriation Bill, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) thought the Committee would hesitate to appropriate any money to pay the railroad companies between New-York and Washington for their services in carrying the mail, which they had not performed. The communication now between New-York and Washington—the commercial and political metropolises of the country—had now become so intolerable, that it ought not longer to be submitted to. There was neither regularity nor certainty in either the transmission of mails or passengers, and the monopolies controlling them had become so powerful as to defy all efforts at reform, and he trusted the existing state of things would tend to a speedy removal of the Capital from the isolated and inhospitable country in which it was now located, to a more central and eligible location. The present Capital was accessible only by a single track railroad, and the railroad companies were known only by their extortions and impositions, both upon the traveling public and the Government. The railroad between New-York and Washington cannot perform the business which the country demands.

The Army of the Potomac remains quiet, and is likely so to remain, unless a great Western General, whom he hoped soon would be made a Lieutenant-General, should be placed in control. Then there would be no danger from rebels or the weather, so far as this Capital is concerned. He was glad a select committee had been appointed on the subject of a railroad between New-York and Washington, and felt sure they would perform their duty without fear or favor. The Government had already paid enough to build a single track railroad between the two cities. The railroad companies were perfectly lawless, and a gentleman of New-York had told him they charged the Government four times the amount they required from individuals.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not know to what part of the bill the gentleman's remarks applied. A great deal of what the gentleman said was no doubt correct. He did not rise to defend the railroads, but he certainly was in favor of any number of railroads capitalists should make, so long as they did not ask for appropriations or bounties. He did not know whether the railroads were much at fault, with only a single track to facilitate trade between the two points. Railroads have no right to monopolize business unless they do it fairly. Still, he was not quite prepared to denounce the management of these roads because he did not know the facts. The weather had had something to do with obstructing railroad travel, but that was no reason why other railroads cannot be made. The gentleman from Illinois has made the remark that the Capitol should be removed. Now, would it not be better, in view of this, to suspend the building of a new road. He had no doubt the best place for the seat of Government was in the Valley of the Mississippi, and where the water would take more good liquor than any other and still be wholesome. [Laughter.] No doubt there was in the West one of the tallest and greatest soldiers in the world, but he did not see the exact bearing of this on the bill under consideration. As to a Lieutenant-General, he should vote against creating any more. We already have one in retiracy.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Are you certain of that?

Mr. STEVENS—I am not certain of anything in the world. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE—If you look at the law, you will see that there is no Lieutenant-General. The law was revived for the purpose of allowing the brevet title of Lieutenant-General to be bestowed upon the bravest General of the war.

Mr. STEVENS—I know the title of Lieutenant-General is only by brevet. This carried pay and emoluments, but no command to the present Lieutenant-General, namely, SCOTT.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise that Mr. WASHBURNE had made a general attack on the railroad system, as the gentleman came from a State which profited more than any other by it. Illinois was covered with a network of railroads; capitalists in the North and Middle States had sent thither tens and scores of millions to advance its progress and increase its power. The gentleman also said the railroads had made an attempt to rob the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE explained that he said many of the companies.

Mr. PRUYN, resuming, remarked that they would soon come down to a very small number. He ventured to say that in no part of the world have greater efforts been made to meet the demands of the public than in the United States. He protested against the wholesale denunciation of the railroad corporations, because, in the view of the gentleman, a few of them had attempted to swindle the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he should like to have permission to reply.

Mr. STEVENS thought this irregular debate had gone far enough.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a proviso to the effect that nothing appropriated in this bill shall be applied to the railroads in Illinois until a special committee shall be appointed to ascertain how many failures of the mails have taken place from the 25th of December, 1863, to Jan. 5, 1864.

He said the detention and delay of the railroad travel between Washington and New-York was owing to the burning of the bridge at GRAY'S Ferry, and the freezing up of the Susquehanna. He had seen in the newspapers that frost and snow had produced similar results in other quarters. There had been no connections in Illinois between the two periods stated, and he had just as much right to insist on a Special Committee to investigate this, as others had to order a Special Committee to investigate the failures between New-York and Washington.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his proposition. The bill was then passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—SPEECH OF MR. ARNOLD.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the President's Message being under consideration.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois (Union), spoke of the destruction of Slavery as necessary to the restoration of national unity and the salvation of the country. He gave a history of the aggressions of Slavery since the organization of the Government; described the struggle of freedom and Slavery at the ballot-box, resulting in the triumph of freedom and the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Slavery appealed to the sword, and brought upon this country this bloody war and all its evils. Previous to this, Slavery ruled the nation; it held the purse and the sword; a knight at the White House, a despot in the Senate, and a bully and a tyrant everywhere. It had revolutionized the Government. After impeaching Slavery as the cause of every evil from which the country is suffering, he demanded the judgment of Congress and the people whether it shall longer live. Peace is attainable only through its destruction. Down with Slavery, the traitor, should be the motto of every loyal citizen. How shall Slavery be destroyed? First, in the border loyal States, by the action of the States themselves, carrying out immediate emancipation. Secondly, in all the territories in rebellion, Slavery having been substantially abolished by the Emancipation Proclamation, extend, confirm and carry out that to all Rebel territory. Thirdly, amend the Constitution by prohibiting the reëstablishment or existence of Slavery throughout the nation. Mr. ARNOLD spoke of the President, his late Proclamation and services, saying he would live in history as the restorer of the Union and emancipator of his country. Time had always vindicated the wisdom of his policy. This Emancipation Proclamation has secured to us victory at home and friends abroad. The devil has no bribe big enough to tempt ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is a diamond in the rough—a radical whose aim is to do the greatest possible good with the least possible harm. It is his great mission to carry out the regeneration of this country by the death of American Slavery. Let him finish the job.

Adjourned.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Severity of the Weather—Re-enlistments—The Rebel Lines Thirty-five Miles Distant.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says that the weather there has been stinging cold for the last three days.

Two soldiers were frozen to death at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th ult.

The soldiers are reënlisting.

The rebel lines are 35 miles from Chattanooga.

Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

By the official vote of the November election, BATES, the leading Conservative candidate for the Supreme Court, has 681 majority.

The weather is very cold here. Mercury running from five below to fifteen above zero. There is about a foot of snow on the ground. The sleighing is splendid. Heavily laden wagons cross the river on the ice, and there are no indications of a speedy break-up.

The weather has been intensely cold throughout the State. Many persons, and a large amount of stock, have frozen to death.

Railroad trains are running regularly again.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day, but neither House organized. Caucuses are being held to-night.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

IMPORTANT NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Immense Destruction of Salt Works at Lake Ocala, West and St. Andrew's Bays.

Three Millions Worth of Property Destroyed.

THE TOWN OF ST. ANDREW'S BURNED.

A Steamer Fired on the Suwanee River.

Capture of the British Schooners Edwin and Ringdove.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ADMIRAL BAILEY.

The Navy Department to-day received the following dispatches:

U. S. FLAGSHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the gratification of reporting a very important service performed by the blockading force at St. Andrew's Sound, under command of Acting-Master WILLIAM R. BROWNE, in destroying a very extensive and valuable quantity of salt works, both at Lake Ocala and St. Andrew's Bay. The circumstances are as follows:

On December 2, a boat was dispatched from the bark *Restless*, then lying at St. Andrew's Sound, to Lake Ocala, some twenty miles to the westward, where Acting Ensign JAMES J. RUSSELL landed with his men, and marched some five miles inland to KENT'S salt works, consisting of three different establishments, and utterly destroyed them. There were six steamboat boileas at this place, cut in half lengthwise, and eleven kettles made expressly for the purpose, each holding 200 gallons. They were in the practice of turning out 130 bushels of salt daily. Besides destroying these boilers, a large quantity of salt was thrown into the lake. Two large flat-boats and six ox-carts were demolished, and seventeen prisoners were taken, who were paroled and released, as the boat was too small to bring them away.

On the 10th of December Acting Ensign EDWIN CRESSY arrived at St. Andrew's Sound, from the East Pass of Santa Rosa Sound, with the stern-wheel steamer *Bloomer*, and her tender, the sloop *Carolina*—having heard of the expedition to Lake Ocala—and placed his command at the disposal of Acting Master BROWN for more extensive operations near St. Andrew's. Accordingly, three officers and forty-eight men were sent from the *Restless* to the *Bloomer*, and she proceeded to West Bay, where the rebel Government's salt works were first destroyed, and which produced 400 bushels daily. At this place there were 27 buildings, 23 large boilers, and some 200 kettles, averaging 200 gallons each, all of which were destroyed, together with 5,000 bushels of salt, and some storehouses containing some three months' provisions—the whole estimated at half a million of dollars. From this point the expedition proceeded down the bay, destroying private salt works which lined each side for a distance of seven miles, to the number of 198 different establishments, averaging two boilers and two kettles each; together with a large quantity of salt; 507 kettles were dug up and rendered useless, and over 200 buildings were destroyed, together with 27 wagons and five large flat-boats.

The entire damage to the enemy is estimated by Acting Master BROWNE at $3,000,000.

Thirty-one contrabands employed at those works gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to escape, and were of great service in pointing out the places where the kettles were buried for concealment. In the meantime, while these operations were going on, Acting Master BROWNE got under way in the bark *Restless*, and ran up to within one hundred yards of the town of St. Andrews, which had been reported by deserters to him as being occupied by a military force for the last ten months, and commenced shelling the place; and some soldiers who made a speedy retreat to the woods. Selecting the weathermost house for a target, the town was fired by the third shell, and thirty-two houses were soon reduced to ashes. No resistence was offered to our people throughout the affair. Acting-Master BROWNE speaks in high terms of Acting-Ensign JAMES J. RUSSELL and CHARLES N. HICKS and the 48 men from the *Restless*, as also of Acting-Ensign EDWIN CRESSY and the six men belonging to the *Bloomer*, for the prompt manner in which they carried out his orders.

Respectfully, THEODORUS BAILEY, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding, E. G. B Squadron.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER BURNED.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP SAN JACINTO, KEY WEST, Dec. 28, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: It gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the Department to a very important service performed by the schooner *Fox*, a tender of the *San Jacinto*, under the command of Acting Master GEORGE ASHBURY. The circumstances are as follows:

On the 20th of December, a steamer was discerned in the mouth of the Suwanee River, apparently at anchor or aground. The *Fox* immediately beat up toward her, until when within about three-quarters of a mile of the steamer she grounded in eight a half feet of water and opened upon her with the howitzer, at the same time sending an armed boat in to capture the steamer. An attempt was made to intimidate our people by mounting a piece of stove-pipe on a chair to represent a forecastle gun, and a log of wood on a camp-stool for a stern gun, but this device of the enemy failed in its object, and Acting Ensign MARCELLUS JACKSON boarded the steamer, from which everybody had made their escape to the shore. She proved to be a side-wheel steamer, painted lead color, with black smokestack, two masts and a walking-beam engine. Neither cargo, personal effects, papers, nor anything to indicate her name was found on board, but from the description she is supposed to have been the *Little Lela*, formerly the *Nan Nan*, and before that the *Flushing*. The water was found running rapidly into the engine room. None of our people were competent to stop the leak, or work the engine. The channel was exceedingly intricate and narrow, and night was rapidly coming on. Under these circumstances Acting Ensign JACKSON set fire to the vessels, agreeably to orders from Acting Master WASHBURY, and in returning to the *Fox*, pulled up all the stakes by which the channel was marked out for about a mile and a half.

Again, on Dec. 24, a vessel was discovered by the *Fox*, standing in for the Suwanee River, and after a chase of two hours, and the firing of several shells, she was hove to, being ordered by Mr. ASHBURY to send a boat on board. The stranger put his helm up, with the intention of running the *Fox* down, and came down upon the starboard quarter, carrying away the boat-davits, but doing little damage, as the *Fox* was immediately kept away. While his vessel was passing off, Mr. ASHBURY directed a rifle-shot to be fired for the purpose of intimidation, but a heavy sea was running at the time, and the bullet took effect on the Captain of the strange vessel, who was at the wheel, passing through his leg but without touching an artery. The vessel was then boarded, and proved to be the British schooner *Edwin* from Havana, bound to the Suwanee River with a cargo of lead and salt, and was accordingly seized as a prize. In addition to these achievements, I would remind the Department that the *Fox* was one of the three tenders that assisted the *Honduras* in capturing the British steamer *Mail*.

Respectfully, THEODORUS BAILEY, Acting Rear-Admiral, Commanding E. G. B. Squadron.

On the 14th of December, the United States bark *Roebuck* captured a small sloop-boat, containing two men, sixteen bags of salt and one box of notions, off Indian River, Florida. The master stated he was from Green Turtle Key, and bound for Dixie.

On the 17th of December the same boat captured at the same place the English schooner *Ringdove*, 23 tons burden, of and from Nassau, with a crew of five men. Her cargo consisted of 190 bags of salt, three bags of coffee, two half chests of tea and three barrels of whisky. When first discovered she attempted to escape, but on being fired on ran aground on the bar. Both prizes were sent to Key West for adjudication.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Protection of Navigation—Signal Stations from Cairo to Memphis—Affairs in Texas—Gen. Kirby Smith's Command—Threatened Attack upon Little Rock, Ark.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

As a means for protecting commerce and to render the navigation safe, it is in contemplation by the Government to establish a line of signal stations from Cairo south along the Mississippi River, in order to give information that may prevent depredations by guerrillas.

By order of the Secretary of War careful explorations have already been made between here and Memphis. These stations will each have a small garrison for defence, and signal each other and the gunboats in case of danger.

From parties just from Texas, we learn that the Union feeling is rapidly gaining strength throughout the State and Arkansas. In the portion which my informant passed through, provisions were quite abundant, consisting largely of corn, however.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH had superseded Gen. HOLMES, who had been ordered to report at Richmond.

Gen. K. SMITH commands the entire rebel force west of the Mississippi River, with his headquarters at Camden. His forces, which consist of about 15,000 rebels, are represented as being very active in raising and equipping men, with the object of attacking Little Rock, which they felt confident they could attack in force before its garrison was reinforced.

Gens. MARMADUKE and PRICE had six to seven thousand men, mostly cavalry, and were located between Arkadelphia and Little Rock.

The notorious QUANTRELL and CAPERS had about 300 men each, and were encamped on Bayou Bartholomew, back of Lake Providence. Gen. HARRISON is at Monroe, on Washita River, with 1,500 effective men, who were mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana, and if they failed to hold Monroe, he would disband his forces.

The steamer *Belle*, of Memphis, with Memphis dates of the 4th, has arrived, having the bodies of five men of the Fifty-second Indiana regiment, who were frozen to death above Fort Pillow, mention of which has been previously made.

There is no news from below. The *Bulletin* reports the sale of cotton Saturday, 374 bales. Good Middling, 70c.; Middling Fair, 73c. Shipments during the week, 1,748 bales. Three hundred and sixty-nine bales arrived to-day, mostly for Cincinnati, but boats cannot ascend the Ohio, that river being closed above Smithland, and heavy ice is running out at this point.

The Twenty-seventh Ohio veterans arrived here last night from Nashville en route for Cincinnati, on thirty days furlough. The Forty-third and Sixty-third Ohio, and Third Michigan battery, are also on their way. The Ninth Indiana, en route for Indianapolis, arrived this morning. The Thirty-fifth Indiana is ice-bound at Franklin. Three hundred and sixty-five recruits from Springfield arrived to-day.

The weather is still very cold.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Successful Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The steamer *Guide*, from Newbern, N. C., 5th inst., has just arrived. Assistant Inspector-General STERLING is among her passengers.

Intelligence reached Newbern yesterday that the expedition under Col. MCCHESNEY, of the First North Carolina

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1864, } One o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR—You will please notify the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the sixth instant, for the purpose of giving expression to the grief experienced by the Board for the death of Archbishop Hughes, and of making the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral obsequies of the deceased prelate.

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman Lewis G. Ryers, Ninth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman James Mchahon, Fourth District.
Alderman Joseph Shannon, Sixth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman Terence Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth District.
Alderman Peter McKnight, Eighth District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman Bernard Kelly, Twelfth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Fox presented the following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sorrow of the City authorities at the death of Archbishop Hughes:

Whereas, The City of New-York has again been visited by the fell destroyer. Death has again been among us, and this time has struck down one of our most valued citizens, one of the most remarkable men of this day and generation. John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, has been summoned before the Great Architect of the Universe, to account for the use made of the attributes of greatness conferred upon him by the Creator, which have so distinguished him among his fellow-men, and which have so indelibly placed the mark of superiority upon every act of his life. He died on Sunday, the third instant, at his residence in Madison-avenue, at the advanced age of sixty-five years; and

Whereas, It is manifestly the duty of the Common Council, the representatives of the people of this City, all classes of whom regret the death of the excellent divine—many of whom will mourn his loss as they would the loss of the head of their own household—to give expression to their sorrow for his death, to add their feeble tribute of respect to his memory, and to place on record among the archives of the City, their appreciation of the conservative course pursued by him as a public man, his indomitable perseverance in the cause of truth and justice, his exalted virtues and Christian piety, as well as to lend their aid in transmitting to posterity a record of his noble deeds, his good works, and his disinterested and invaluable services in behalf of the country of his adoption, at a time when such services as he only could render at the Courts of France and Rome, whither he was sent in a semi-official capacity, by the President of the United States, were of such inestimable value to the nation; be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York, the country is called upon to mourn the loss of a conservative, influential and enlightened citizen; the City of New-York has lost a great and good man; the numerous, intelligent and conservative denomination of Christians of which he was the acknowledged head in this country has lost a wise, able and unceasing advocate, counselor and guide; the religion of which he was such a conscientious and devoted disciple, has lost an able and powerful advocate, and its peculiar tenets a learned expounder. His death is a great public calamity, for we look in vain for one in any respect his equal, or one so well qualified to fill the place made vacant by the deceased; and while we deplore his loss, we also, in all humility of Him who has thus afflicted us, to raise up in our midst one to fill his place, who shall possess those great qualities that have rendered him so dear to us, so serviceable to his country, and so advantageous to religion and to society.

Resolved, That while we thus give expression to our sense of the loss experienced by our city, our State and our country, by the death of Archbishop Hughes, we are not presumptuous enough to suppose that we are adding in any marked degree to the general sorrow, or that our action will materially add to his world-wide fame, and the renown he has acquired in those peaceful triumphs of mind over matter that has characterized every important act of his useful life. Sentiments of profound regret will continue to be entertained and expressed by all classes of our citizens; his memory will remain enshrined in the hearts of the inheritors of his faith, for all time to come, and his name and fame will be transmitted to posterity, and be revered and hallowed to the remotest generation. The many edifices he has erected and dedicated to the service of the Living God, the homes for the helpless and dependent orphans he has founded, and the institutions of learning he has established, will remain lasting monuments of his disinterestedness and devotion to the cause of religion, of charity, of education, and will continue to retain in grateful remembrance by future generations, the name and fame of JOHN HUGHES, the first Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York.

Resolved, That in his life, we recognize a continued succession of deeds of love and adoration for his Divine Master. So in his death we behold the signal for the departure from this sinful world of one who had performed every duty to his God, his country and his fellow-man. The former was a beautiful commentary on the benefits and advantages of our republican form of government, which not only admits of, but assists in the elevation of its lowliest citizens, as it did him, from the humblest walks of life, to the highest dignity in the Church and in the State, and to the first place in the affections of the people; the latter will inculcate a moral lesson more impressively grand as we contemplate the example of him who was meekness and love ines personified; Him who has promised dignities and honors, such as the mind of man cannot conceive, to those, who, in this life, as did the lamented and venerated deceased, take up their cross and follow Him. From our knowledge of the devout and holy life of the deceased prelate, and the peace of mind and immortality entertained and cherished by him, it is not presumptuous in us to believe, that in his last moments he realized the beatific vision so beautifully and impressively described in the words of "The dying Christian to his soul,"—that

"The earth recedes, it disappears,
Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
With sounds seraphic ring;
Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly;
O! Grave, where is thy victory?
O! Death, where is thy sting?"

Resolved, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased prelate, and in consideration of his private virtues and public services, this Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning; that they will cause the flags to be displayed at half-mast on the City Hall and the other public buildings on the day set apart for the funeral rites and ceremonies; that the public buildings and offices of the Corporation be closed on that day, and that a Special Committee of five members from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council is hereby authorized and directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed, appropriately framed, duly authenticated, and transmitted to the Vicar General, in order that it may be placed among the archives of the Diocese, there to remain as a slight memento of the esteem and veneration in which the distinguished deceased was held by the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question on the adoption of the preamble, and all but the last one of the series of resolutions.

Which was unanimously carried.

Whereupon the President appointed Aldermen Fox, McCool, Farley, Long, and Shannon, as the Special Committee on the part of this Board.

The question was then taken on the last resolution.

Which was also unanimously carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1864. } 1 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to special call:

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.: Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Board, announcing his appointment of subordinate Clerks.

Received, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, announcing the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

Which was received, and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble and resolutions relative to the death of John Hughes, Archbishop of New-York.

Which were concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, The President, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The President thereupon declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864—11 o'clock A. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

On motion the Board took a recess until one o'clock, P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

The minutes of the meeting held December thirty were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the name of Thomas J. Freedman, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds, recently appointed, be altered so as to read John J. Freedman.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the name of John Hull, lately appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be amended so as to read John F. Hull.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that a crosswalk be laid at number eighty-one West-street, opposite the Mariners' Chapel, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the salary of the First Assistant Clerk of the City Inspector be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to date from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500) made by an ordinance passed March 13, 1861, under the head of "Sub-Station-house near Bloomingdale," is hereby authorized to be transferred in pursuance of a recommendation of the Comptroller, to an account to be entitled "Thirty-second Precinct Station-house," and that the said sum be applied to the purchase of premises within the said precinct, adapted for use as a station-house, and to the making of such alterations and additions to the buildings thereon, or the erection of such new buildings, as may be required for the accommodation of the police force employed in that precinct.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution, that the salary of the First General Clerk in the Comptroller's office be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, said increase to take effect on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, first, that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to run each and every one of their cars, (containing one or more passengers, regularly to Eighty-second-street, without change or transfer of passengers from one car to another, at or near Fifty-ninth-street; and second, that the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to lay their rails and run their cars regularly as above, without change or transfer of passengers, as fast as the said avenue is graded, until the rails are laid and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route at Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

Adopted by both Boards and sent to the Mayor; subsequently, by request of Board of Councilmen, returned to said Board and the following adopted by said Board as a substitute for the above resolution:

Resolved, That the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company shall be and are hereby required to run a passenger car regularly to and from Eighty-fourth-street, at least once in every ten minutes, or more frequently, if the wants of the population in that part of the island shall require it; and as frequently as above prescribed on any further portion of the route above Eighty-fourth-street so soon as the rails are laid down to enable them to do so.

Resolved, That the said Company shall at all times keep the upper terminus of the route at stationary car, suitably fitted for shelter for passengers while necessarily detained waiting for cars, and be it further

Resolved, That the said Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be, and they are hereby required to lay their rails and run their cars, as above, without change or transfer of passengers, so fast as the said avenue is graded, until their rails are laid, and the cars regularly run to the upper terminus of the route at the Harlem River, pursuant to the conditions and stipulations contained in the charter from the City authorities.

(By Board of Aldermen, substitute amended by adding the following:

"And that the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company be directed to place a shelter car on the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay—2.

Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen to appoint a suitable person to prepare the official proceedings.

By Board of Alderman amended by appending a provision authorizing the Board of Aldermen to appoint an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, &c.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, McVay—2.

MOTIONS.

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense and the City the remaining half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis M. Phillips, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, for dredging out slip at the foot of Twenty-first-street, North River, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, in payment for engrossing several sets of resolutions, at ten per bill rendered, and charge the same to appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

Resolution, that the compensation of the women employed in cleaning the offices of the different Departments of the City Government be increased from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per day, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Band, for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearney, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2,
Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman McVay moved to take from the table resolution relative to the new location for Hose Company number Forty-seven, with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

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Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

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Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2.

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Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wannemacher's Band, for the sum of sixty-nine dollars, for music furnished for the funeral of General Kearney, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Jones—2,
Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman McVay moved to take from the table resolution relative to the new location for Hose Company number Forty-seven, with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Slater, foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents, for rent of premises for temporary location, and in full for the annexed bill.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis E. Skelding, Foreman of Engine Company Forty-six, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents, as per bill annexed, take his receipt for the same, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the carriage of Hose Company number Fifty-six altered and repaired at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, and that the same be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Stacey B. Collins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of the said Infirmary, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Boads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the sidewalks on the Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same; also, to set curb and gutter stones, the same to to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Trustees of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of one hundred dollars and eighty-eight cents, to be in full payment for interest due and unpaid for the taxes for years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, on the property of said church (the principal having already been liquidated by the direction of the Common Council,) the amount of such interest as above to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Coyle.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Two to be rebuilt.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Preamble from Board of Councilmen, reciting that a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen October twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Board of Aldermen December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, appropriating five hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing a sword, sash and belt, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, and that the Comptroller has declined to act on such proceedings, in consequence of but eleven members of the Board of Aldermen having voted in the affirmative on the adoption of such resolution, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Tiffany and Company for the sum of five hundred dollars for purchasing sword, sash and belt, per order from Committee, to be presented to Colonel Milton Cogswell, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healey, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in ordering the following bills to be paid:

Bills of Edward Van Ranst for furnishing carriages on the following occasions:

Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Zook	$198 80
Reception of Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	131 00
Reception of Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of Capt. E. C. Shine	159 50
Reception of Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers	49 00
Reception of Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers	169 00
Funeral of Col. Husten	212 00
Reception of Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of P. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen	66 00
Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday	187 00

Resolution accompanying the last bill, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, for carriage hire on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Houghtalin—2.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green, for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Michael McAshan for one hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five dollars, to be in full compensation for loss of horse and harness from the pier foot of Stanton-street, on the twenty-seventh of July, ultimo, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Preamble reciting that Thomas Abbott, formerly Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, did, in accordance with certain resolutions adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor, April twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, enlist in the service of the United States, under the conditions of said resolutions, that his salary should continue to be paid to his representatives, and no successor was appointed in said office, as by law provided, up to the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and no payment has been made since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, notwithstanding said Abbott was and continued to be a member of the Tammany Regiment during said time, and at the battle of Antietam was wounded and rendered a cripple for life; with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Thomas Abbott for the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, for balance of salary due said Abbott as Health Warden, and that the same be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any other unexpected and suitable appropriation.

Which was laid on the table.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-Second street, from the Eighth avenue to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property-owners benefited, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder by the owners of property benefited, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Houghtalin—2.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green, for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Preamble from Board of Councilmen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay John Jennings two hundred dollars, but which failed to receive the number of votes which the Comptroller deems necessary to warrant him in paying the same, with resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by said Jennings, in consequence of a fire adjoining his premises, in Ninety-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in ordering the following bills to be paid:

Bills of Edward Van Ranst for furnishing carriages on the following occasions:

Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Zook	$198 80
Reception of Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	131 00
Reception of Sixth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of Capt. E. C. Shine	159 50
Reception of Thirty-second regiment New-York Volunteers	49 00
Reception of Twenty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers	169 00
Funeral of Col. Husten	212 00
Reception of Fifteenth regiment New-York Volunteers	178 00
Funeral of P. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of Board of Aldermen	66 00
Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday	187 00

Resolution accompanying the last bill, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven dollars, for carriage hire on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Houghtalin—2.

Resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed immediately to discontinue all legal proceedings in the case of Oliver Green against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the attorney of said Green, for the sum of six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, in full settlement of said action and claim for balance of salary due and unpaid for services rendered as Complaint and Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection in the City Inspector's department, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and that the said amount be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—19.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot of ground for a location for Hose Company number Thirty-five, to be in the vicinity of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Jones, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—21.

Preamble from Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay John Jennings two h

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 6, 1864.

$3,000 U.S.6s,'81 Cou. Cl.	105⅝	1500 Erie R.	108⅞
150,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Cou.	101⅜	700 do	s30. 108⅞
500 do	101½	150 do	b5. 109
40,000 do	101⅜	200 do	b10. 109
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1yr. c. N.	98	1400 do	b30. 109¼
2,000 Brook'n C. 6s W. L.	105¾	100 do	b30. 109¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s	52	200 Harlem R. Prf.	b30. 110
30,000 Mo. State 6s	67	700 Reading R.	opg. 112
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	200 do	b30. 112
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs	111¾	500 do	s60. 111¾
2,000 do	111	100 do	opg. 111¾
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	110¾	600 do	opg. 111¾
3,000 Har. R. 3d M.	99	100 do	b3 111¾
2,000 Al. & T. Ht. 1st M.	101	100 do	opg. 111¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	93	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	500 do	s60. 120¼
10 Bank of N. Am	105	100 Chi. & Alton R.	85½
20 Continental Bank	101	100 do	86
13 Merchants' Bank	108¾	750 M. S. & N. I. R.	87
2,500 Am. Gold	151½	100 do	s10 87
650 Cumb. Coal Pref.	49	300 do	b10 87⅜
200 do	s10 49	100 do	b15 87⅜
100 do	b10 49	100 do	s30 86⅞
200 do	48¾	200 do	b30 87⅜
500 do	48¾	100 M. S. & N. I. Gtd	135
500 do	48¾	100 do	b30. 135⅜
200 do	44¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. S.	118¾
100 do	48¾	100 do	118¾
400 do	48	500 do	119
100 do	s60 48	150 do	b15. 119
300 Quicks. M. Co	58¾	1000 do	b10. 119
750 do	s30 58¾	20000 Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.	109
600 do	58¾	600 Cleve. & Pitts	108
500 do	58	1850 do	108¾
100 do	s30 58	400 do	b10. 108¾
300 Copake Iron Mines	13	500 do	s nwk. 108¾
100 Central Coal Co	65	500 do	b30. 109
100 Q'ts Hill G.M.Co	13	200 do	s10. 108¾
200 do	12¾	1000 do	s30 108¾
200 do	12¾	200 do	b30. 108¾
100 do	b60 13¾	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	108
1200 Mar Min. Co	35	100 do	s30. 106
600 do	34¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	125¾
300 do	34¾	700 do	125⅜
250 do	s30 34¾	200 do	s10. 125⅜
100 do	b30 35	100 do	b10. 125
100 do	b15 35	100 do	s30. 125¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b10. 224	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	128
15 do	222½	50 do	s15. 128
650 N. Y. Cen. R.	132½	300 do	s60. 128
100 do	s60 132½	100 do	s60 128⅜
100 do	s60 132	500 do	128⅝
250 do	b30 132½	400 do	128¾
200 Erie R. Pr.	103	700 do	129
200 Hud. R. R.	b30. 134	100 do	s30. 129
200 do	b10. 133½	200 M. & F. Du C.	b3. 57
100 do	b15. 133	300 do	56¾
200 do	b30. 133	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	85¼
100 do	132¾	200 do	85½
100 do	132½	300 do	s10 85⅝
500 do	133	100 do	b30 86
200 do	133¼	200 A. & T. H. R.	60¾
200 Harlem R.	91	50 do	62
100 do	90¾	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	47
200 do	b30 91	100 do	b30 47½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81 Co. C.	105⅝	200 Reading R.	112
5,000 Treas 7.30 Notes		500 do	s30. 112
Feb. & Aug.	107⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	120¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr C. N	97⅞	100 do	120⅜
34,000 Mo. State 6s	67	150 do	b10 120⅜
150 Cum. Coal Pref.	48	800 Clev. & Tol. R.	127
300 do	48⅛	200 do	s60 126⅜
500 do	48¾	100 do	b10 127
200 do	48¾	400 M. S. & N. I.	b10 87⅜
100 do	s30 48¾	200 do	87⅜
200 do	49	300 do	87⅜
100 Quicks. M. Co	59	300 do	b10 88
100 do	b10 59	500 do	87⅞
100 do	b10 58½	500 Tol. & W.	85½
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	50 M. Se. & N. I. G.	135
100 Alt. & T. Haute R.	61¾	400 Ill. Cen. R. S.	119¼
100 do	61¾	400 do	b10. 120
100 Erie R.	108⅝	1000 Clev. & Pitts	107
200 do	108¾	500 do	106¾
100 do	b30. 109¾	300 do	106¾
200 do	b30 109¾	600 Chic. & R. I. R.	128½
50 Erie Pref.	103	200 do	b10. 128½
24 Hud. R. R.	132¾	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	b30 86
200 do	133½	500 do	85¾
50 do	b10. 133¾	450 do	85¾
200 do	133¾	100 do	85¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	nw. 132½	1400 Cleve. & P. R.	107¾
300 do	b3 132	100 do	c. 107¾
100 do	s3 132	400 do	107¾
150 do	b4 132	1300 do	107¾
100 Erie R.	s3 108¾	800 do	107¾
100 do	b4. 108⅝	200 Gal. & Ch. R.	ex-d. c. 106
700 do	108⅝	200 do	106
500 do	b5. 109	100 do	s3. 106⅜
100 Hud. River R.	133¼	100 do	b3 106¾
100 do	133⅛	50 do	nw 106¾
300 do	s30 133⅓	60 Clev. & Tol. R.	125
300 do	b3. 133⅓	200 do	b10. 127
300 do	s3 133⅓	300 Chic. & R. I.	128¾
600 do	s3 133⅓	100 do	s3 128¾
100 Harlem R.	90½	50 do	c. 128⅝
200 do	c 90	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	c 85¾
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 87⅜	250 do	c 85¾
400 do	87	100 do	85¾
300 do	c 86⅞	400 do	b3 85⅞
600 do	b10 87⅜	300 Tol. & Wab R.	55⅞
200 do	b3 87½	100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	32
100 do	b10 87½	100 Cumb. Coal	48¾
100 do	c 87	300 do	c 48¾
200 do	87¼	100 do	48¾
200 do	b10 87¾	400 do	s3 48¾
100 do	b3 87¾	500 do	s3 48⅝
200 do	b4 87¾	100 Quicksil. M. Co.	c 58
200 Ill. Cen. R.	s3. 119⅝	100 do	c 58¾
100 do	b3. 119⅝	100 do	58¾
100 do	s. 119⅝	100 Quarts H. G. M. Co.	12

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 New-York Cen.	s30 132½	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	129¾
2500 Erie R.	s3. 108¾	100 do	s10 129⅜
1100 do	108¾	600 do	b30. 130
100 do	b3. 108⅝	100 do	129¾
200 do	nw. 108⅜	200 do	s3. 129⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	133⅜	100 do	129¾
100 do	133⅜	500 Chi. & R. I.	128¾
200 do	s30. 133⅜	100 do	s30. 128
350 Harlem R.	b5 90½	100 do	s3. 128
680 Harlem Pri.	b10. 108	200 do	128
100 Reading R.	ex-d. b3. 112¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 86¾
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 88	100 do	85¾
600 do	s3 87¾	100 do	85¾
100 do	87⅞	500 do	85⅞
100 do	b3 87⅞	500 do	b3 85¾
200 do	b5 88	600 do	b3 85¾
200 do	b10 88¼	500 Tol. & W.	85⅝
100 do	s3 87⅞	100 do	85⅝
300 do	87⅝	200 Cumb. Coal	49¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.	119⅞	250 do	50
100 do	119¾	100 do	50¼
100 do	b10. 120	300 do	50¼
100 Clev. & Pitts	s3. 107	100 do	s5 50¾
800 do	107⅛	200 do	50¾
500 do	107¾	100 do	b3 50¾
200 do	107⅞	1200 Penn. Coal Co.	165
400 Gal. & C. R.	ex-d. 106¾	100 Mar. Min. Co.	s30 35

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, sent to the Legislature yesterday, presents the following figures of the Canal revenues of the past fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1863:

From tolls collected on all the Canals	$5,028,421
Rent of Surplus Waters	1,165
Interest on current Canal Revenues	58,016
Miscellaneous Receipts	30,888
Total	$5,118,501
Less Repairs, Expenses, &c.	770,882
Surplus Revenues	$4,347,519

These were applied under the Constitution as follows:

Canal Debt Interest	$1,700,000
General Fund Interest	350,000
Sinking Fund Canal Debt	1,116,242
Support of State Government	200,000
Together	$3,366,242
Balances to the General Treasury	981,377
Total as above	$4,347,519
The Canal Debt of the State now amounts to	$23,278,470
And General Fund Debt	6,505,654
Total State Debt	$29,784,124

Of this total, only $1,825,027 is held by foreigners. The Canal debt is thus classified:

Under art. 7, sec. 1, of the Constitution	$8,427,724
Under art. 7, sec. 3, of the Constitution	11,940,000
Under art. 7, sec. 10, of the Constitution	642,585
Under art. 7, sec. 12, of the Constitution	2,238,000
Total	$23,268,310

The Comptroller adds the gratifying statement that notwithstanding the "heavy payments made by the State for expenses incident to the war, amounting to over nine millions of dollars, nothing has been added to the debt, and all the principal which has become due has been promptly paid. It is hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with a continuance of this policy, and that a few years more will find the State substantially free from debt. About $2,000,000 of principal will be paid within the present year." He does not anticipate, however, so prosperous a year in 1864, for the Canal revenues; the tolls having fallen off very materially since the 1st October.

There are further signs of a gradual let-up in the Money Market, to-day. Lenders evidently feel better since the receipt of the first installment of the new Legal Tender. The impression is that the Associated Banks will each be left to dispose of these notes to suit their individual convenience. We already hear that some of them are making sales to the public at par and interest The demand for Money was again active, but the leading brokers appeared to make up their accounts with a fair degree of ease, particularly where the money is not wanted in ordinary Legal Tender to pay into the Treasury. Even this difficulty, it is hoped, will be mitigated in a few days.

The Stock Market continues to act as though an easier supply of Money is certainly near at hand. We have seldom known so decidant an upward movement in the Railway speculation on a stringent 7 ₩ cent. Money Market as through the last week or ten days. This afternoon the temper on some of the Western Road Stocks is higher than yesterday, and the general list remarkably firm. On Cumberland Coal the fluctuations of the day are equal to 2¼@3 ₩ cent., compared with the best sales of yesterday. Both the *Bull* and *Bear* parties in the present movement are said to have been represented at the special meeting of the stockholders. After the meeting the stock recovered 1½ ₩ cent. of the sudden decline of the morning. The Government Securities and Border State Stocks are steady, and so is the price of Gold and rates of Exchange.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison wirh Tuesday night, market closing firm, except on Cleveland and Pittsburg:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues	Wed.
Gold Coin	151½	151½	Mich. Central	120¼	120¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105⅞	Mich. Southern	86¾	87⅛
N. Y. Central	132¼	132½	Mich. Guarant'd	134⅜	135
Erie	109½	108¾	Illinois Cen	118¾	119⅝
Erie Preferred	103¾	103½	Pittsburgh	108	107¾
Hudson	134¾	133¾	Fort Wayne	85½	86½
Pacific Mail	222	223	Rock Island	129¾	128
Harlem	91¾	90½	Galena	106	106½
Canton	34	34½	Reading	112½	112¾
Treas. Cer., new	98	97½	Quicksilver	59	58⅜
Toledo	124¾	122¾	Cum'land Coal	49¾	50¾
Northwest	47	47⅜	Mariposa	34½	34½

The receipts into the Treasury Office today for the Popular Loan amount to $1,740,350. The subscriptions are rapidly drawing to the close of the five hundred millions. The amount unsubscribed, we learn to-day, is not over $45,000,000. The Department is still in arrear in the delivery of the bonds three or four weeks.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	97
Merchants'	106	People's	102
Greenwich	165	Nassau	105
State of New-York	103	Continental	100
Mechanics' Bank Ass.	96	St. Nicholas	101
Am. Exchange	108	Imp. & Traders'	104
Bank of the Repub.	102	Park	122
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¾	Illinois Cen. '75	719⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Alton & T. Haute firsts.	101
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	130	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91
Erie thirds, '63	111	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	81
Erie fourths, '80	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Erie fifths, '88	106	Chi. & N. W. In Bonds	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st's, '77	103¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts	92½
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	74
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	108	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Harlem 2ds, '64	101	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Harlem, thirds, '58	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106½
Mich. C., '69 & '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sec'ds.	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '64	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. thirds.	86
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118		

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have concluded a perpetual lease of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, the conditions being very advantageous to the former, besides insuring a reduction on the compensation it has paid for the use of the latter during the past year of $50,000. This negotiation virtually places the entire route from Chicago to Alton permanently under the control of the Company.

The Assistant-Treasurer reports the business at the Sub-Treasury to-day as follows: total receipts $2,495,078 94; including for Customs, $1,571,000; payments, $2,756,050 11; balance, $36,731,720 50.

The following is the official second Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1864:

Loans and Discounts		$ 87,483 75
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	140,000 00	
U. S. Bonds, 7.30 Notes, and Certificates of Indebtedness	760,289 59	
		$987,773 35
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	146,236 81	
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	64,632 66	
Bills of Solvent Banks	7,755 00	
		218,624 47
Due from Banks		361,475 25
Due from Directors (Nothing)		
Over-drafts		2,108 50
Expense Account		4,474 67
Furniture Account		837 50
Total		$1,375,293 73
Capital Stock, paid in		300,000 00
Circulating Notes (None)		
Profit and Loss		13,016 87
Deposits due to Banks	$377,848 36	
Deposits due to Individuals	484,428 50	
Deposits due to Treasurer of United States	200,000 00	
		1,062,276 86
Total		$1,375,293 73

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
County of New-York. }

On the 5th day of January, personally came before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County, SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President, and JAMES CURPHY, Cashier, of the First National Bank of New-York, who being duly sworn, upon their oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the affairs and condition of said Bank, on the 31st day of December, 1863.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the day and year above written. CHARLES A. JAMES, Notary Public.

The old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, which has an office No. 18 Wall-street, advertise their fifty-ninth half-yearly Dividend in another part of this paper. Their capital and individed surplus is $284,949; their dividends 20 ₩ cent. a year.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Jan. 7, at 12½ o'clock. at the stock salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars see his advertisement in the auction column.

The following is the resolution referred to yesterday, as adopted by the Illinois Central Board:

Whereas, The canceled Bonds Scrip issued has had, and is entitled to receive, the same cash dividends as the stock, and the directors believe it to be for the interest of all parties to convert the scrip into shares;

Resolved, That the directors recommend to the shareholders to make said conversion at the next annual meeting, and that no more scrip be issued.

The Atlantic and Great Western Company are now running their express trains, in connection with the Erie Road, from New-York to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, the whole route being on the continuous broad guage. Their office is No. 9, under the Astor House.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is five ₩ cent., free of Government tax; the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend, also 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.:

Your Committee appointed on the 17th ultimo, by a unanimous vote of the shareholders who were assembled pursuant to a call of the Directors, regret their inability to make a full report at this time. If the stockholders now present desire this important investigation to be continued and fully consummated, your Committee will cheerfully pursue it, provided the necessary facilities are placed at their disposal to enable them to do so.

The plan proposed by the Committee was to examine, *First*, into the financial affairs of the Company—and since the operations of the past has had an intimate and direct influence upon the present results, they have deemed it consistent with their duty and the words of the resolution appointing them to review the operations of the managers for the several years since 1858.

Their purpose, under the second provision of the resolution, was to visit the mines, the coal-depots of the Company at Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria and New-York, and after a rigid scrutiny into all your affairs, to be enabled to furnish you correct and reliable information as to the present and prospective value of your property, and, if practicable, to mature some plan by which the history of this work in coming years might present a brighter page than the record of the past reveals. It is a *significant* fact that their purposes have been almost entirely thwarted by the refusal of the officers of the Company to furnish the desired information, or to supply any credentials, so that a visit to the mines would not fail of its object; hence this proposed action is still delayed. It is your prerogative to decide whether henceforth you will be kept in ignorance of your own affairs, except when it *pleases* your representatives to reveal to you some new disaster, or to call upon you for some new sacrifice.

After several unavailing applications, both oral and written, your officers with manifest reluctance, placed in the hands of the Committee on the 31st ult., the last of five papers styled "Condensed statements of the business of the Company for the years 1859-60-61-62, and for eleven months of 1863 respectively, which are hereto annexed. These statements in connection with that made up to the 31st day of December, 1859, and published by the managers, are the only material from which your Committee can at this time frame a partial report.

In June, 1859, the managers informed you that "*with the hearty cooperation of the stockholders they had been enabled to discharge the debts of the trust, and to bring the business into a regularly organized system, and to carry it on in a safe and satisfactory manner.*" They also published that on the 31st of December, 1858, their available "*resources over liabilities*" were $113,854 64 *at and from this point* when the Company had been placed in so gratifying a *position by the cooperation of the stockholders*. your Committee propose to report upon the facts which these papers furnish.

It was the wish and duty of your Committee to carefully analyze the items of expenditure, *especially* the item of "Disbursements for Expenses, &c., at the New-York office," amounting in the aggregate to $177,336 76, and the item of legal expenditures, $33,457 67.

This purpose has been defeated by the officers of the Company, in refusing to give any detailed statements, upon the ground that "*the Directors had passed upon, and were satisfied with the expenditures, and that any review might lead to trouble.*" The mention of a single unexplained discrepancy will exhibit the unsatisfactory character of these papers. On the 31st day of December, 1860, the company had on hand mined coal to the value in dollars, $21,051 50. The statement of 1861 shows that the coal was debited as of same date at only $6,465 50, or at a loss of $14,586, or nearly two-thirds of its stated value.

In regard to the results of the operations of these past years the statements set forth the following facts: The receipts during these years (i. e. for 4 years and 11 months preceding Dec. 1, 1863) from the sale of 507,895.42 tons were $1,683,881 89, and an equal amount has been disbursed. From the statement of the Committee any data in reference to the cash transactions of your officers so as to enable them to form any idea as to the present necessities of the Company, which necessities have impelled them to propose the increase of the First Mortgage Bonds from $393,000, as they stood issued on the 31st of Dec., 1858, to $467,000; and also the issue of $250,000 Second Mortgage Bonds at 80 per cent. of their par value to mature in five years—thus increasing the permanent debt of the Company $274,000. This increase, together with the absorption of the available resources of the Company in hand at the time above stated, amounting to $123,854 64, exhibits the heretofore undeveloped fact that in the operations of the Company for 4 years and 11 months, and for the needs of the future, new means have been or are required to the extent of $397,854 64. The statement of these disbursements arranged under several distinct heads, to wit: Distributed at New-York for Expenses, &c.; Distributed at Baltimore; Distributed at Georgetown and Alexandria; Interest paid; Distributed at the Mines; Legal Expenses.

In 1859 the profit on your business of 155,683.06 tons was		$7,962 80
In 1860 the profit on your business of 136,986.11 tons was		7,367 54
In 1861 the loss on 53,811.15 tons was	$44,747 04	
In 1862 the loss on 67,726.04 tons was	3,146 63	
For 11 months of 1863 the profit on 91,449,06 tons is stated to have been		9,763 50
	$47,893 67	$25,093 84
Showing a net loss of $22,799 83		

The Committee do not pretend to be able to reconcile the vast discrepancy between this statement of losses and the fact of the large increase of indebtedness as heretofore referred to. Future investigation should be made to reveal all the facts.

At the rate of profit for the eleven months of 1863, to wit, 91,449.06 tons, and this is the most prosperous and profitable of all preceding years in the coal trade of this region, it will be necessary, in order to meet the annual claims upon the Treasury and to pay 7 ₩ cent. on the capital for the Company, to increase the product of their mines at least 4,700 ₩ cent., which would make the product 4,400,000 tons per annum, and this in face of the estimate of the President that the product this year may not reach 3,500,000 tons.

For, henceforth after the negotiation of the $200,000 Second Mortgage Bonds, the funded debt of the company will be $667,000 00

The annual claims upon your Treasury will be as follows:

Interest, 6 ₩ cent. on above amount	$40,020 00
Sinking Fund to provide for the payment of this principal in fifteen years (average per annum)	31,133 00
Sinking Fund to repay $200,000 borrowed for five years, at 80 ₩ cent. of par value	40,000 00
In order to pay a dividend of 7 ₩ cent. on the capital of $5,000,000, it will require	350,000 00
In the aggregate annually	$461,153 00

Less the amount of interest accruing upon the Sinking Fund, which cannot now be estimated.

To mine and transport such an amount of coal at a profit corresponding with the past, in order to meet these demands annually, even if the demand for coal could be made equal to such a supply, would seem impossible. Therefore it becomes the stockholders to discover by careful examination whether it is possible, by virtue of a wiser policy, or if needs be by the use of new and more efficient agencies, or by the sale of a portion of their estate and the corresponding reduction of capital, or by other means ever to realize an income from their investments. It will be observed that during the past years of unprecedented high prices the product of this mine has averaged only $3 14 88-100 per ton, while in 1859 the average was $3 58 45-100 per ton, and yet that during the year 1859 at this increased rate of 43 47-100 per ton, upon a largely increased tonnage, the net earnings of the Company were $1,800 80 less than in 1863.

The Committee repeat that they cannot, from the papers before them, explain these glaring discrepancies. One of two propositions seem to be pertinent.

Either the management of your affairs has been grossly at fault in all past time, or there are causes inherent in the character of your property and works which forever forbid a profitable result. Can the shareholders shut their eyes to the present necessity for immediate action? Must they be called upon to sacrifice their interest as shareholders by raising money for the short period of five years, at a discount of 20 per cent., without any reasonable, reliable assurances that at the expiration of that time they will not be called upon to read a history similar to that now presented. The Committee deeply regret that the singular course pursued by the managers has rendered a full report upon all the points at issue utterly impossible. The large expenditures in New-York for office expenses, the enormous counsel fees and the whole financial working system of the Company should be made the subjects of the most rigid examination. Strict economy should be practiced in every department. Each employé, from the President to the humblest operative, should recognize and feel a personal responsibility and accountability for his every act; and unless this is done the fair promises of to-day will be no more realized than have been the bright assurances which were made you in 1859.

Mr. E. T. H. GIBSON having been unable to serve as a member of this Committee, at his suggestion Mr. CHAS. ELLIOTT was appointed in his place. Referring to the annexed statements and copies of letters addressed by the Committee to the officers of the Company, this report is respectfully submitted by

F. A. VANDYKE, JR.,
L. L. ROBINSON,
CHARLES KELLOGG, } Committee.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 8,992 bbls. Flour, 1,041 bags Corn Meal, 10,516 bushels Corn, 2,835 bushels Barley, 20,721 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 2,971 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,921 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 55 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 398 bbls., including 342 bbls. Pots and 56 bbls. Pearls.

Receipts in New-York in

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Pots, bbls	15,627	13,188	12,760
Pearls, bbls	4,195	2,946	2,308
Grand total, bbls	19,822	16,134	15,068

COFFEE—Is quiet, but quoted steady. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c., Rio, 32½c.@34¼c.; Laguayra, 32½c.@34¾c.; Maracaibo, 32¾c.@34¼c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive, at previous prices. Middlings, 81c.@82c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened tamely for State and Western Flour at drooping prices, but closed more firmly with an improved inquiry. Sales, since our last, 11,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 20 @$5 65; poor to choice extra State, at $5 70@$7 20, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 20@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 20 @$5 55
Extra State	6 70 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 30 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 20 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at declining rates: sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active, but prices are depressed; sales 1,250 bbls. extra at $6 70@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 50@$6 65 ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in more request at $5 25@$5 60 for Jersey, $6 afloat for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 50 for Atlantic Mills, of which Government bought 1,400 bbls., at our quotation, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 2,050 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and has been in moderate request at rather easier prices. Sales since our last 86,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 82; Amber Western, $1 59@$1 62; Red Western at $1 53@$1 57; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 49@$1 52½; the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 49; Chicago Spring at $1 45@$1 48 ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed to-day. Sales were made of 52,000 bushels, at $1 28¾@$1 29, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 32 for choice do. afloat; $1 27 for unsound do., and $1 23@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, for distilling, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 25@$1 32 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales, 2000 bushels. Oats are in less request and heavy. We quote Canada at 90c.@92c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90¾c.@92¾c.; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Sales 56,000 bushels. Barley is dull, at $1 35@$1 51, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, in each of the past four Years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour, bbls	713,348	1,479,284	1,755,258	1,474,284
Wheat, bush	14,427,083	17,396,002	13,137,533	11,180,344
Corn, bush	15,262,394	26,369,989	31,145,731	26,456,508
Oats, bush	2,198,889	2,067,018	3,782,422	9,139,525
Barley, bush	617,619	457,589	800,476	1,098,346
Rye, bush	318,976	490,989	976,752	830,760
Total grain	32,824,961	46,770,587	49,842,904	48,705,483

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago in Two Years.

	1862.	1863.
Wheat, bushels	13,608,826	9,341,881
Corn, bushels	29,152,610	24,444,147
Oats, bushels	3,112,366	7,576,994
Rye, bushels	671,798	835,133
Barley, bushels	866,738	686,738
Total	47,777,965	42,864,890
Add Flour into Wheat	8,699,245	7,683,456
Total	56,477,110	50,548,345

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	Dec. 27, 1862.	Dec. 27, 1863.
Flour, bbls	54,727	50,750
Wheat, bushels	625,169	935,901
Corn, bushels	209,859	1,036,976
Oats, bushels	1,570,071	
Rye, bushels	99,548	
Barley, bushels	158 451	
Total in bushels	3,137,315	2,226,627

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Albany, by the Erie and Champlain Canals in each of the last four seasons:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
1860	1,149,100	11,176,000	14,155,500
1861	1,493,238	39,886,687	23,342,334
1862	1,826,509	32,667,866	23,709,882
1863	1,560,800	22,206,900	20,603,600

	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
1860	6,460,000	2,967,600	332,100
1861	5,975,338	2,238,850	832,792
1862	5,990,028	2,562,659	748,897
1863	12,437,500	3,180,500	470,500

RECAPITULATION OF TOTAL TIDE WATER RECEIPTS FOR 15 YEARS.

	Grain, bush.		Grain, bush.
1849	11,986,690	1857	16,142,310
1850	11,585,619	1858	23,686,374
1851	16,762,613	1859	18,094,798
1852	19,583,875	1860	41,122 100
1853	19,316,019	1861	62,275,951
1854	23,796,038	1862	74,811,877
1855	21,613,904	1863	66,713,000
1856	30,793,225		

HAY—North River Bale is in active demand and very firm, at $1 25@$1 55 ₩ 100 lbs. Loose Hay sells readily at $1 35@$1 55 ₩ 100 lbs.; Straw, 60c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs., and $5@$6 75 ₩ 100 sheaves.

HOPS—Now have been in fair demand, at 22c. @32c., according to quality, the higher rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$2 95 ₩ gallon; Resin $27@$40 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at uni

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Willie Riely—Law for Ladies—The Irish Tutor.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—English Opera Troupe—The Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Othello.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Cordova's Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	23 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department was yesterday in receipt of official dispatches from Rear-Admiral Bailey, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, detailing some very important operations in which a portion of his force had lately engaged. An expedition or series of expeditions, under the direction of Acting-Master Browne, of the bark *Restless*, had explored the waters of Lake Ocala and the West and St. Andrew's Bays, landing repeatedly, and destroying the very extensive salt-works from which the rebel Confederacy has mainly received its supplies. Nearly two hundred of these salt-boiling establishments, with their boilers and manufactured stock were destroyed, and the value of the property is estimated at $3,000,000. The town of St. Andrew's which was occupied by a rebel force, was shelled and burned to ashes. In the Suwanee River, the United States schooner *Fox* had surprised a blockade-running steamer, which she could not bring out, and was compelled to burn. The *Fox* had also captured the British schooner *Edwin*, attempting to run the blockade.

Gen. Kirby Smith has succeeded the Rebel Gen. Holmes in the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and has established his headquarters at Camden, Ark. His force is estimated at 15,000, who are said to be engaged organizing foran attack upon Little Rock.

On the 30th ult., an expedition composed of the First regiment North Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. McChesney, left Newbern for Greenville. On the evening of the 31st, a rebel force was encountered and a fight resulted. Both sides were evidently surprised. A portion of our force, led by Lieut. Adams, made a charge upon the enemy, putting him to flight, killing a Lieutenant and five men, taking ten prisoners, and capturing one cannon and caisson, with the horses of the battery. Lieut. Adams was killed in the affair, and five of our men were wounded.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses got comfortably at work yesterday. In the House of Representatives Mr. Kelley was excused from serving on the Select Committee on a National Bankrupt act. Mr. Brandegee's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to consider the feasibility of a new railroad route from New-York to Washington, was adopted. The municipal authorities of Washington are urged by resolution to take measures for the prevention of the spread of small-pox. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution extending the time for the payment of bounties to March 1, which, after discussion, was passed unanimously. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sweat, of Maine, was passed, authorizing an investigation, by a scientific Board, into the construction of naval vessels. The expediency of including nine months' volunteers in the coming draft is to be considered, The Secretary of the Navy is required to communicate the reason of the delay in distributing prize-money. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which drew out a spicy discussion on the miserable postal and traveling arrangements between New-York and Washington—intensified by the recent experiences of a large number of Congressmen. The bill was finally passed. The consideration of the President's Message was taken up. Mr. Arnold, of Ill., spoke at length, warmly indorsing the President's views, and arguing the total extinction of slavery as a necessity to the complete salvation of the country. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented the petition of Susan W. Hatch, asking compensation for slaves taken into the military service. The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was appointed, with Mr. Howard, of Michigan, as Chairman. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Powell's bill to prevent interference in the State elections, by military officers, which he wished referred to the Judiciary Committee, but which, after discussion, was referred to the Military Committee. After receiving the House bill, for bounties for volunteers, and passing it to a second reading, the Senate adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the President announced several Standing Committees, and a memorial was presented from Henry A. Low, claiming the seat for the Ninth Senatorial District. A number of bills were introduced relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; to legalize the acts of Supervisor's in raising and paying bounty moneys; to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote; to incorporate a company to build a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls. A short Executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, also, a great many bills were noticed, and resolutions introduced. Among the latter was one calling upon the Police Commissioners for information which bears upon prostitution in this City, with a view to alleviating or regulating the evil; also, tendering to Gen. Grant the thanks of the people of the State, for his distinguished services. A resolution in acknowledgment of the services of the late Archbishop Hughes, and honoring his memory, gave rise to debate and was tabled.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade Rooms in Boston to take the preliminary steps toward forming an organization to aid emigration from Europe.

The steamer *Hope*, from New-Orleans, which arrived at St. Louis on Jan. 1, reports that on the night of the 22d ult., when passing Napoleon, Ark., the entire town was enveloped in flames, and a large number of persons were standing on the bank of the river. She did not land, as it was not known whether the town was in possession of the national authorities or had been taken and destroyed by a guerrilla band.

Among certain articles dug up at Yorktown, Va., by Northern soldiers, last Winter, the Hartford *Times* says, was a small red stone, which, upon cleaning, proved to be a garnet; and a further inspection revealed the interesting fact that it had once formed a part of the signet-ring of the Marquis de Rochambeau, the liberty-loving commander of the French army in this country, who acted in concert with Washington in plans which won for us the battle of Yorktown. It contains the noble Count's motto in Latin, and his family crest.

A New-Orleans letter says the sugar crop has all been brought safely from the Teche country, and the same process is going on in the vicinity of New Iberia, where the Nineteenth army corps is encamped. Along the river all is quiet, the guerrillas having suspended operations for want of arms. Quiet reigns throughout the State, and many of the troops will be sent to Texas.

The Montreal *Transcript* of Saturday says that Justice Smith rendered judgment in the case of Redpath against the American Consul General, Hon. J. R. Giddings, on Thursday. The judgment was given at great length, and went to sustain the capias, and, as a consequence, hold the bail—Mr. Harrison Stephens and Mr. Ira Gould—good for the appearance of the defendant, and the damages, should such be given. The affidavits placed on the record by defendant's counsel were ordered to be struck off as irrelevant and calumnious.

Gen. Thomas was honored with a dinner in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, previous to starting on another tour through the Southwest to look after the contrabands.

Capt. Meade, who so gallantly defended the gunboat *Marblehead* during the attack of a rebel battery in Stono River, S. C., is a nephew of Gen. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Rhode Island filled up her quota under the present call before Christmas, and is now at work anticipating the next one.

A professorship of modern languages has been founded in Yale College, by Mr. Augustus R. Street, of New-Haven.

The Stock Market continues firm and the Money Market active. Gold steady yesterday at 151½@¾; Exchange 166 ₩ cent. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan are drawing to the close of the Five hundred millions, only $45,000,000 remaining unsubscribed.

Flour opened tamely yesterday, but closed more firmly, with an improved inquiry. The Grain market was generally depressed. Provisions, Whisky, Tallow, Hay and Wool were in good demand. A moderate business was reported in Cotton, Sugars, Leather, Fish and Tobacco. Freights were less active, with 549 vessels of all classes in port.

The Losses of War—How they are to be Replaced.

Economists have always spoken of "efficiency" of labor as one great source of wealth—that is, the application of forethought, invention and industry to production, so that the greatest possible result is obtained for the force applied. It is this peculiarity of American labor which is so rapidly now replacing the losses of this war, and which is each day opening new sources of wealth. To many minds both here and in Europe, the financial condition of this country, during this fearfully wasteful war, has been a mystery and an anomaly. How a nation could be throwing into the sea, as it were, several hundreds of millions every year, and not be plunging into bankruptcy and ruin, was something at first inexplicable to students of finance and economical science.

Expenses of living, it is true, owing to the tariff and the depreciation of the currency, have greatly risen, yet the great and wonderful fact remains that the principal source of our wealth still exists in immense surplus; in other words, the production from agriculture, even with a million of laborers unemployed and fed at the public expense, has been greater than ever before. We have fed the army, our own people, and, to a certain extent, the population of Europe, and still have so much surplus that flour, maize and beef are not so high as they have been often in former years.

Nothing will explain this astonishing fact but what has been called the "efficiency" of our labor; that is, the application of brain to labor under the most unusually favorable conditions. Here, almost for the first time in the history of the world, we have a rapidly advancing population, an increasing capital, boundless material advantages in our alluvial soil and water communications, and a constant application of improvements to agriculture. The conditions for production never existed to such a degree in any country. Already we discover that the teeming brain of the Anglo-American has filled the gap made by the withdrawal of a million of laborers by machines of agriculture, so that production in proportion to the demand remains as large as ever. No doubt, too, the high rate of wages has called out a great deal of comparatively idle and unproductive labor, and turned it to the most profitable employment.

Along with this constant filling up of the losses of war, we begin to discover that other veins of wealth are opening, which will go far to remove from us some of the burdens of our national debt. The cotton lands of the South, as they are opened and protected by our armies, are becoming an El Dorado to the fortunate Northerners who have cultivated them. We hear already of fortunes rapidly made by enterprising Yankees on the Mississippi and near New-Orleans, such as the history of Peru or California could hardly equal. These accounts may be exaggerated, but there can be no rational doubt that the cotton and sugar plantations, under freed labor and during the high prices of these staples, will pour in a flood of wealth upon the country.

It must be remembered that freed labor is more "efficient" than slave labor; that the emancipated slaves work more steadily under Northern employers than Southern; that Northern capital will inevitably flow into these districts, and that the price of cotton must be high during the long and gradual close of the war, which now seems probable. With such conditions, a small territory may reap profits which were once enjoyed by the whole South. Or, accepting Quesnay's theory, that the whole surplus wealth of the South was always the produce of a comparatively few plantations under slave labor, our people having possession of those very plantations, may obtain from the world a vastly greater profit than used to flow to us from the whole Southern export.

Similar facts are also beginning to present themselves in California and the neighboring districts. The mineral wealth which is opening in the veins of the Rocky Mountains and their numerous spurs, is represented by trustworthy observers, as beyond all calculation. Immense fortunes are being made each day in some of the mining districts. Some of the largest mines have come into the possession of the most solid and careful associations, who employ talent and capital, without stint, to extort the boundless wealth which lies hid in them. It is safe to say that a vast increase of wealth will flow into the country during the next twenty years from this source alone. All these prosperous undertakings will besides, augment another great source of our wealth—immigration—so that in the years succeeding the waste and loss of this war, we may reckon on such an increase of production in the United States as has never been known in human history. Providence will heal the wounds of the nation, and justify by its material blessings a war which has been fought for principles.

Gov. Seymour on "Wise Statesmanship" and "Conciliatory Policy."

Gov. Seymour devotes all the latter portion of his message to an indictment of the Administration for not manifesting a "wise statesmanship" and a "conciliatory policy." Like all men factiously inclined, he is very careful, however, to confine himself to general phrases. He does not indicate the particular line of "statesmanship" which wisdom demands, nor the particular "policy" which is to secure conciliation. He goes in for a milder form of war, especially as relates to Slavery, but does not show, nor attempt to show, *how* such mildness would promote loyalty, or hasten peace. He either does not know, or he affects not to know, that it depends altogether upon circumstances whether forbearance is wisdom or weakness; whether mildness is a lure to peace or an encouragement to resistance.

Much that Gov. Seymour says concerning the burdens and evils of the war is applicable to all war; and, though he does not so avow it, is simply an argument for peace at any price. War, in its very nature, is a hard power. There is no such thing as engaging in it without terrible sacrifices; and there is no possible justification of it except its purpose be to avoid sacrifices more terrible yet. For men who believe in the war at all, the only real question is, whether the war is conducted in the way best calculated to secure a speedy and solid peace.

Gov. Seymour had a right to discuss this question in his Message, if he would do it directly and firmly. He does nothing of the kind. He imputes to the President ends in prosecuting the war which he has most explicitly declared he does not entertain. He says—or if he does not say it directly, he, with characteristic indirection, so phrases it as to convey the impression—that the President denies the revolted States a political existence, and is for treating them as new territories, whereas in his late Amnesty Proclamation, the President expressly declares that its object is to "reinaugurate loyal State governments," and expressly sets forth that "in constructing a loyal State government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, *the Constitution and the general code of laws* as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated." The Governor's representation of the doctrines and purposes of the Administration on this point is a complete and disgraceful perversion. It may be true that there are individuals who think and feel as Gov. Seymour declares; but for that the Administration is not responsible, and no honest man would ever think of using it as a reproach against the Administration, in the teeth of its own official language.

Again it is charged upon the Administration, that "it is insisted that the war shall be prolonged by waging it for purposes beyond those avowed at the outset." Now Gov. Seymour has a perfect right to differ from President Lincoln in respect to the expediency of the Emancipation Proclamation, as a means of restoring the Union; but he has no right to say that the President's adoption of that means proves him false to that original and exclusive purpose of the war. The President opens his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in these words:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war *will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States*, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed."

President Lincoln issued that Proclamation against Slavery, because he believed that Slavery, as it had been the cause of the rebellion, was the great incentive to persistence in the rebellion, the main source of strength to the rebellion, and the chief hindrance to a return to loyalty from the rebellion. He, therefore, was entitled by his war power to destroy it *as a means* of destroying the rebellion. The majority of the loyal people of the country have approved the application of this means. It is not necessary that Gov. Seymour should join in that approval; but it is necessary, if he wishes the name of an honorable opponent, that he should refrain from charging upon the President a betrayal of the object of the war. It is beneath any man even in the lowest position—immeasurably beneath a Governor of the State of New-York—to stoop to this wretched demagoguism. It is not possible that Gov. Seymour does this thing ignorantly, He is not an idiot. He has mind enough to know that men may agree as to the end, and yet disagree as to the means—and that the adoption of new means does not involve any change in the end.

President Lincoln's policy for sustaining the Union is to break down Slavery which rebelled against the Union. Gov. Seymour's policy is to save Slavery, and to conciliate it, by holding out that it has only to stop fighting the Union to be again safe. President Lincoln has to show for his policy the States of Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Western Virginia, secured and confirmed to the Union, since the issue of his Emancipation Proclamation. What has Gov. Seymour to show for his? He and his comrades have constantly been proclaiming that the "conciliatory" policy was the true policy, and yet they have not succeeded in eliciting a syllable from Jeff. Davis or any responsible man in the "Confederacy," in the slightest degree indicative that conciliation was either desirable or possible. On the contrary, the language of these rebels from the start has been that of unmitigated hate and unyielding defiance. The Emancipation Proclamation has not changed that spirit one tittle. From the beginning these rebels have known that they were playing a desperate game; and nothing on earth ever could or ever will prevent their holding on to it to the very last extremity. To talk of "conciliating" Jeff. Davis and his crew is no more rational than to talk of conciliating the pirate or the highwayman. Nay, less rational. The Governor, when he went that Summer afternoon among the murderers and incendiaries in City Hall Park, and called them "his friends," and sympathized with their complaints, and promised them satisfaction, did at least succeed in getting great cheers for Horatio Seymour, though the murders and the fires went on all the worse afterward. But, for two livelong years, he has been calling the red-handed rebels his "brethren," and has sympathized with their complaints, and has promised them satisfaction and he has not obtained even a nod of recognition—nothing but silent contempt.

The Chesapeake Murderers.

We copied, on Tuesday, from the Toronto *Globe*, a very temperate analysis of the law of the *Chesapeake* case, in which the writer says, speaking of the crew:

"Having got the men back, the question remains, what is to be done with them? Their fate must, to a great extent, depend upon their character. If they acted under a duly authorized commission from Jeff. Davis, they cannot be treated as pirates. But if they were not commissioned, then they must suffer the penalty which attaches to their crime. It matters little practically, whether they killed the engineer of the *Chesapeake* in self-defence, or whether they murdered him in cold blood, the mere fact of an unauthorized seizure of the vessel is the main point in the case. It was a capital offence, an act of piracy, and all our interests as British subjects demand that the perpetrators should be punished. It is not a question with us as between North and South. With that we have nothing to do. All we have to care for, is the vindication of our own law."

This is all very true. The question for the British authorities is, simply and solely, whether the seizure of the vessel was or was not made under the orders and personal direction of an officer commissioned by Jefferson Davis. If it was not, then it was an act of piracy, committed on board an American ship, and they ought either to be tried for it, and dealt with according to law, by the Nova Scotian Courts, or else delivered to us. If it was, we have, of course, nothing to say, except what we have always said, by way of protest against the concession of belligerent rights on the sea to a Power which has not yet been able to fit out a single vessel-of-war in its own ports.

But, as between us and the Confederacy, it makes no difference whatever whether the pirates were regularly commissioned or not. The killing of the Second Engineer was, in any case, a deliberate murder, and the volleys fired at the Captain were an attempt at murder, and they are both punishable as murder, whether the captors of the ship were pirates or soldiers. The *Chesapeake* was not a fighting ship—the Captain and crew were non-combatants, and made no attempt at resistance. The Second Engineer was slaughtered simply because he refused to work the engines, and the Captain's life was attempted apparently in sheer wantonness. The perpetrators of these deeds are, therefore, both by our laws and the laws of war, liable to punishment as criminals whenever we can lay hands on them; and if they return into the Confederacy, we are entitled to ask either for their delivery to us or their punishment by the rebels themselves. If these demands are not complied with, we are entitled to retaliate. If we do not make them, we virtually concede to Semmes, Maffit and all the rebel rovers, the right to murder the crews of the prizes they capture, or spare them at their option. If the laws of war justify the killing of the Engineer of the *Chesapeake*, they will justify the *Alabama* or *Florida* in throwing American sailors overboard whenever their presence seems likely to embarrass their captors, or to necessitate a stronger guard than can be spared. We sincerely trust that our Government has no intention of even tacitly sanctioning such monstrous doctrines. The killing of an unarmed man, especially if he be a noncombatant, whether ashore or afloat, is just as much murder in time of war as in time of peace. And the *status* of the murderer does not in the smallest degree change the character of the act. We hope this point in the case will be brought prominently forward in any discussions which may arise out of it between the authorities on both sides; so far the press has taken no notice of it.

The Comptroller's Report.—We print, this morning, an abstract of the report of Hon. Lucius Robinson, State Comptroller. It is a clear and business-like document. The State finances, owing to the heavy war expenditures, are not in so easy a condition as formerly, but everything is sound, and the General Fund Debt is not increasing. Most of the Comptroller's suggestions are very proper and sensible. His arguments against disturbing the system of taxation at present are forcible. What we want is not a new system, but a better enforcement of the present one. There are several of his recommendations which should receive the serious and early consideration of the Legislature.

The Bounties to Volunteers.—We presume it is generally known that all bounties to volunteers from this State beyond the State bounty of seventy-five dollars, authorized by the Act of the Legislature of 1862, whether paid by cities, counties, towns, villages or individuals, are really illegal, being in violation of the law mentioned, which, for the purpose of securing a uniform bounty throughout the State, prohibited all corporations and individuals from paying any other bounties. But the late calls of the President for more troops have necessitated extraordinary exertions to raise the men, and nearly every corporation in the State has paid extra bounties. We see that bills have very promptly been introduced into the Legislature to legalize the acts of these corporations, and thus give validity to the ordinances upon which the money has been obtained.

The Metropolitan Fair.—The ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission have received the loan of Mr. Charles H. Russell's house, corner of Broadway and Great Jones street, where they have their office and receiving depot. The location is very central and convenient.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Faust" last evening by the German artists attracted another overflowing audience, proving once more that the non-production of this work at the commencement of the season was a grave and unfortunate blunder. However, it is never too late to mend. A few such houses as that of last night will place the enterprise on a firm footing.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Anschutz, that gentleman's place in the orchestra had to be taken by Mr. Bergmann. The *bâton* could hardly have passed into abler hands. The performance was in every respect excellent, and will be repeated on Friday next. Boildieu's opera of "La Dame Blanche" is in preparation, and will be produced early in the next week.

Max Maretzek's Opera Company are singing to immense audiences in Boston, creating the same *furore* in that city that they did in Philadelphia.

Red Tape Barbarity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Saturday evening last, the coldest day of this Winter, a fine horse was driven furiously about the City in a butcher's cart, and, slipping, dislocated his shoulder, in or near the intersection of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. His driver unharnessed and turned him loose on the spot, to fare as best he might with cold and pain in the stony street, through all that bitter night. He, poor animal, could scarcely move at all, and was unable even to lie down. In that horrid state he had remained up to 10 o'clock last Monday night. His shoulder and whole right leg was horribly swollen, and his perspiration *froze on him as it was wrung* from him by his pain. The sight was, indeed, heartrending. The pen of Sterne alone could adequately paint it. Hundreds witnessed it, and many longed to relieve his sufferings or put him out of his misery. The police would suffer nothing to be done, and themselves did nothing. The roundsmen were repeatedly begged to kill him or remove him to some stable, where he could be cared for. More humane gentlemen begged to shoot him on the spot, and eagerly offered to do it themselves and abide any pecuniary penalty. They were told they would be put in prison forthwith should they do so. The policemen dared not do it; all they could do, they said, was to *report* him, and they had *reported* him. Some kindhearted people from time to time fed him, and occasionally a blanket was put on him. Of course, this well-meant kindness only served to prolong his life and his sufferings together. And, so from Saturday until 10 o'clock Monday night, that poor horse stood, unable to lie down, unable to move, suffering at once intense cold and intense agony, on one of the busiest and most thronged thoroughfares of this Christian City, *but reported*.

What may be the law or regulation on the subject I neither know nor care. It was the duty of the first roundsman who saw the horse abandoned in that hopeless and helpless state to have shot him, and then caused him to be removed. Humanity would have held him guiltless, and the voice of the public would have held him harmless.

As for the man who exposed this horse, all I can say is that no pains should be spared to arrest him, and that he should be made to feel the severest penalty the law allows.

Where the fault lies in the neglect of this terrible case, I do not know. But in the name of humanity, I beg that it may be ascertained, and an effective remedy applied. The country has but lately rung with eloquent denunciation of the brutality of a prize fight, perpetrated by lawless men, contrary to law, but in some measure palliated by public opinion. *This* brutality was perpetrated by the officers of the law, according to the law, though outraging every type of public opinion.

Such instances of brutality to the helpless animals who serve us are becoming very common. They should be stopped. If the law is defective, amend it. If the police are remiss, punish them. Good men should interest themselves in this matter. In Great Britain there is a rich and powerful Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. There is need enough, heaven knows, of such an agency here. Let us all remember—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

H. S. S.

MASONIC ANNIVERSARY.

Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

The one hundred and third anniversary of Independent Royal Arch Lodge was held at Dodworth Hall last evening, upon which occasion a large number of invited guests, ladies and gentlemen, were present to witness the impressive ceremonial of an installation of officers.

Heimsmuller's Band entertained the audience with a choice selection of airs. Mr. Edward Miller, the organist of the Lodge, executed with fine effect an original grand march. M. Mr. John H. Anthon was installed as Master by Past Master R. W. E. P. Brend, at present Master of Washington Heights Lodge, No. 530. The Wardens were inducted into office by the Master elect, after which Past Master Brend installed the Treasurer, Secretary, Senior and Junior Deacons, Tiler and Appointed Officers. During the ceremonies of installation, increased interest was given by the admirable execution of the Coronation March, "Il Bacio," and a chorus and march from "Faust."

Master Anthon, in an eloquent address, drew a historical sketch of the origin of the Order, and of its symbolic language and emblems, as far as such exposition could with propriety be intrusted to a public assemblage. In conclusion, he delineated the character of Free Masonry in its relation to social and national life.

The history of this Lodge is deeply identified with that of the Republic. It was originally composed of members of an English regiment stationed in this City, and was chartered by the Provisional Grand Lodge of New-York, under the Grand Lodge of England, on the 15th of December, 1760. For a lengthened period Washington and Lafayette were regular participants in its proceedings. Upon the establishment of American Independence, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of England, and a new one obtained from the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, to which organization it has rendered an undeviating allegiance. The records remain intact since the year 1794, those of the previous period having been destroyed by fire. Until 1798, the Lodge retained the power to confer the Royal Arch degree, in remembrance of which its clothing and insignia are scarlet and white, instead of blue and white. Annexed is a list of the officers elect:

John H. Anthon, Master; Edward Coward, Senior Warden; Henry D. Walker, Junior Warden; George H. Gardner, Treasurer; Charles A. Cook, Secretary; Charles A. Budd, Senior Deacon; Erastus Wilson, Junior Deacon; Francis W. Tremenger, Rev. George Nixon, Masters of Ceremonies; Eugene Fisk, Chas. T. Jung, Stewards; Rev. Fred. C. Ewer, Rev. Frank Remington, Chaplains; Edward Miller, Organist; James M. Latimer, Marshal; P. D. Whitmore, J. W. Warner, Augustus Frost, Trustees; Sewall Fisk, Tiler.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Standing Committees in the Senate.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Bell presented a memorial from Henry R. Low, claiming the seat for the Ninth Senatorial District. Referred to the Committee on Elections, Messrs. Bailey, Folger and Shafer.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On Finance—Messrs. Bell, Cornell and Niven.
On Railroads—Messrs. Angell, Williams, Veeder, Hobbs and Woodruff.
On Cities and Villages—Messrs. Andrews, Laimbeer, Strong, Shafer, White, Dutcher, and Fields.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—Relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Also, relative to the National Guard, first division.

By Mr. Cozzens—To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of New-York.

Also, to establish a National Law Library in New-York.

By Messrs. Folger and Bell—To amend the College Land Grant Act of last year.

By Mr. Cornell—To establish the "Cornell" Library.

Also, to extend the Chenango Canal to the Pennsylvania State line.

By Mr. Ames—To incorporate a company to build a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.

On motion of Mr. Munger, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to propose a bill legalizing the acts of the Supervisor's in raising and paying bounty moneys, and to repeal the act of last year prohibiting the same.

Mr. Murphy introduced resolutions in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the last session to relieve the Court of Appeals by the appointment of a Commission. Laid on the table.

Mr. Folger introduced resolutions in conformity with the proposed amendment to the Constitution adopted last year, allowing the soldiers to vote. Laid on the table.

The Senate then held a short Executive Session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Robinson—To elect military officers in the United States service.

By Mr. Perry—To fix the salary of Police Justices in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Olvany—Relative to tenement houses in New-York.

By Mr. Bryant—To incorporate the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

By Mr. Jacob L. Smith—To license retail drug stores in New-York City.

By Mr. Burke—To prohibit non-residents from holding stands in Washington Market, New-York.

By Mr. H. E. Palmer—To extend the election franchise to volunteers in the army and navy.

By Mr. Perry—To amend the statute relative to Inspectors of Election in Kings County.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. A. Andrews—Concurrent resolutions agreeing to the amendment of the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Pinckney—Calling upon the Police Commissioners for information which may tend to alleviate or regulate the evils of prostitution in New-York. The resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Reed—Tendering to Gen. Grant the thanks of the people of the State of New-York for his distinguished military services. Laid on the table.

Mr. Olvany offered resolutions to the memory of Archbishop Hughes, acknowledging his services to his country abroad, rendered at a period when the nation needed just such assistance as he above all others could give, and that in respect to his memory the State flag be displayed at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

The resolutions giving rise to debate were laid over. Adjourned.

The New-Hampshire Republican Convention

PRESIDENT LINCOLN INDORSED.

Concord, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention, to-day, adopted a series of resolutions, sustaining the Administration, urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, expressing confidence in the integrity and financial fidelity of Secretary Chase, and recognizing patriots and traitors as the only two parties. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, by the exercise during the severest trials and most dangerous crisis in the nation's history of unequaled sagacity and statesmanship, of a moderation and prudence which experience has shown to be the highest wisdom, by his spotless integrity of personal character, above reproach and above suspicion, and by his slowly formed, yet unalterable determination, that the triumph of the Constitution and the Union over secession and treason, shall be the final triumph of liberty throughout the nation, has received and merited the abiding confidence of the people to an extent never awarded to any other public man since Washington; that the best interests of the country demand that the complete destruction of the rebellion, of the restoration of peace, prosperity and the Union, should be achieved under his administration of the Government, and that we therefore declare Abraham Lincoln to be the people's choice for reelection to the Presidency in 1864.

The resolution was carried with thunders of applause, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats with the wildest enthusiasm.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message is ready, and he is undecided whether to send it to the House, or to wait until the organization of the Senate is effected. The matter will be determined this evening. The Senate is still unorganized, the imprisonment of Col. White at Richmond causing a tie vote. Neither party in the Senate seem willing to make any compromise.

In the course of an animated discussion to-day, Mr. Lowrie said that a rebel Major captured by us had gone to Richmond to get a discharge for Col. White, but had failed, as Jeff. Davis knew his value too well. Mr. Turrell declared on the highest authority that soon after the election, the Secretary of War made efforts to obtain the exchange of Mr. White, but Mr. Ould, the rebel agent, refused to give him up.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, to day, the eleventh ballot for Speaker resulted in a tie vote. Adjourned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day.

Hon. Jonathan E. Field was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. A. A. Bullock Speaker of the House—the same as last year. Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College, delivered the annual sermon in the Old South Church.

The Governor's Message is not expected to be in till Friday.

The Maine Legislature.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The State Legislature organized to-day. George B. Barrows, of Oxford, was chosen President of the Senate, and N. Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, Speaker of the House. Gov. Cony will be inaugurated to-morrow.

The Chesapeake Pirates.

St. John, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In the *Chesapeake* case, to-day, the evidence of Daniel Henderson, Second Mate of the steamer, was taken, and occupied the whole day. He identified the prisoners. No new features were elicited. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. M. Irish and G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Capt. W. J. Moorehead and wife, U. S. A.; M. Pardee, Oswego; Daniel L. Crocker, Taunton; L. E. Forsyth, St. Louis; and John T. Ogne, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. A. G. Hazard, Conn.; A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; H. Morgan, Aurora; and Capt. Wm. Pratt and servant, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. Eagan and officers of the Mozart regiment, H. Hotchkiss, Wolcottville; W. H. Bradford, Providence, and Jacob Bunting, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Perkins, U. S. Army; Lewis N. Tappan, Colorado; John Morris, England, and Albert Baldwin, New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Fraser, H. B. M. Sixty-third regiment, and Chas. E. Hunt and wife, Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

American Institute, Polytechnic Association.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held this Thursday evening, January 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union Building. Subjects—New Inventions and Discoveries; Electricity and Magnetism; Manufacture of Illuminating Gas. Admission free.

S. D. Tooker, Chairman.

R. Garvey, Secretary.

OUR NAVY.

FAST STEAMERS BUILT IN 1863.

Splendid Success of all the New Fleets.

Names of the Vessels and an Account of their Rates of Speed.

On the first day of January, 1864, the United States possessed the fastest navy in the world. The chief vessels composing it have all been constructed during the year 1863. It affords us great pleasure to be able to enumerate these vessels, and to name the rates of speed which they have attained, in order to show the success which has attended the energy and perseverance of our Government in its determination to have ships-of-war capable of rapid movements.

As early as 1855 the Navy Department became impressed with the necessity of having a fleet of formidable steamers able to steam with velocity, and whose success is the more gratifying from the fact that all previous efforts on the part of our authorities in the same line had proved disastrous failures.

Congress was asked to make an appropriation for the construction of five immense propellers, and it made it. The vessels were the *Niagara*, *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, and *Merrimac*. It is no exaggeration to say that in all respects these vessels were absolute and unmitigated failures. The *Niagara* alone was remarkable for any speed, and in her famous race with the *Agamemnon*, the then "crack" ship of the British navy, won the applause of English and American naval constructors. The *Roanoke* cost over a million of money, and after all could not be kept in a seaworthy condition, having been finally cut down to the water's-edge, and plated with iron. The *Merrimac* was getting out of repair every six weeks during her cruise in the Pacific. The *Colorado* was equally unfortunate, and if the *Minnesota* and *Wabash* were less unsuccessful, their usefulness had been of a very secondary character. The failure of these vessels was attributed chiefly to their great size; and Congress and the Secretary of the Navy endeavored to repair the damage done the country by building these vessels, in the construction of another fleet. This consisted of

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns.
Lancaster	Philadelphia	2,360	16
Pensacola	Pensacola	2,158	16
Brooklyn	New-York	2,070	16
Hartford	Boston	1,900	16
Richmond	Norfolk	1,929	16

In point of serviceableness this fleet was by all odds the most valuable ever constructed for the navy of the United States. The names of the vessels comprising it have gone into history, and when future generations shall read of the opening of the Mississippi River and the capture of New-Orleans, the *Brooklyn*, *Pensacola*, *Hartford* and *Richmond* will excite astonishment on account of the immense battering they received without serious result. But in point of speed these vessels were not remarkably successful. They can all, of course, steam nine nautical knots an hour, but we doubt whether any of them have made more than that. The *Pensacola* has been peculiarly unfortunate, in consequence of some blunders made in her machinery by parties who are now criticising the Government without measure. The *Brooklyn* was the only ship of the class built by contract, and she is probably the best of the lot. The *Richmond* rolls fearfully—in fact, almost as much as any iron-clad vessel yet launched. After the completion of this fleet, the Government were so well satisfied with their success—which was somewhat erroneously attributed to their comparative smallness—that another fleet of steamers was built, which may be called half gunboats and half screw sloops. They are as follows:

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns
Mohican	Portsmouth, N. H.	994	6
Narragansett	Boston	804	6
Iroquois	New-York	1,016	6
Pawnee	Philadelphia	1,289	4
Wyoming	Philadelphia	997	6
Dacotah	Gosport	998	6
Seminole	Pensacola	601	3

These vessels succeeded remarkably well. The *Seminole* was a failure, because the material put in her hull was bad; but none of them, except the *Iroquois*, made more than ten nautical miles an hour. That vessel, however, made from ten to thirteen nautical miles an hour—a speed which was then unprecedented in our navy, but which the last year has thrown into the shade. The *Mohican*, *Wyoming*, *Dacotah* and *Narragansett* have been the most successful cruisers, proving how admirably both their hulls and machinery were built. The *Iroquois* was also very successful. The *Pawnee* was an admirable sea boat, but her machinery was badly built in Philadelphia, and its failure was erroneously thrown on the entire ship. Beside these, a side-wheel steamer, called the *Saganaw*, was built at the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard, and was more of a failure than any vessel ever built for the United States Navy, it having been impossible to fire her guns without shaking her to pieces.

The above fleets constituted the entire steam naval force of this country, excepting a few purchased steamers, at the time the war broke out. The first want perceived by Secretary WELLES, when he took charge of the Navy Department, was a number of shallow vessels, capable of navigating the rivers of the South. He at once went to work and built the following fleet of gunboats:

Names.	Where built.	By whom.
Ottawa	New-York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New-York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New-York	J. Simpson
Chippewa	New-York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New-York	C. & R. Poillon.
Unadilla	New-York	John Englis.
Wissahicon	Philadelphia	John Tyrn.
Sciota	Philadelphia	John Birley.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hilman & Streaker.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Katahdin	Bath, Me	Larrabee & Allen.
Marblehead	Newburyport	G. W. Jackman, Jr.
Tuoma	Washington	W. & A. Thatcher.
Pinola	Baltimore	J. J. Abrahams.
Kanawha	East Haddam	E. G. & W. H. Goodspeed.
Owasco	Mystic River	Moxon, Fish & Co.
Kennebec	Thomaston, Me.	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me.	A. W. Simpson.
Winco	Portland, Me.	J. W. Dyer.
Cayuga	Portland, Conn.	Gildersleeve & Son.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me.	C. P. Curtis.

These craft were hurriedly got up, having, we believe, been entirely finished in something like three or four months. Speed was not considered one of their indispensable attributes; and the contractors for their hulls and machinery had only ordinary work to do. Under the circumstances, they did it pretty well, and the vessels are now all on active service, none of them having proved an absolute failure.

Another fleet was then built by the Navy Department, at the different navy yards. No particular orders were issued to have them fast; and, if any of them has gone over the average rate of speed, it as much by chance as by premeditation. The following is the list:

Name.	Where built.	Tons.	Guns.
Kearsage	Portsmouth, N. H.	1020	13
Ossipee	Portsmouth, N. H.	1020	13
Housatonic	Charlestown, Mass.	1020	13
Wachusett	Charlestown, Mass.	1020	13
Juniata	Philadelphia	1020	13
Tuscarora	Philadelphia	1020	13
Adirondac	New-York	1020	13
Oneida	New-York	1020	13

We now come to the efforts of the Government to build fast vessels. The first adventures of the *Alabama* so startled the commercial public that there was a general outcry for fast war vessels. This was early in 1862, and the Navy Department set at once to work to provide a fleet capable of overhauling and catching her. We built three types of vessels. The first, a fleet of screw sloops, are as follows:

Name.	Where Built.
Ticonderoga	New-York.
Lackawanna	New-York.
Canandaigua	Boston.
Shenandoah	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	Portsmouth, N. H.
Monongahela	Philadelphia.

It is in the experience of these vessels that we must look for their success or failure. It matters little to the public and to the Government whether they are provided with this or that technicality, so long as they have been fast, and as fast as could be expected. The *Lackawanna*, after having repaired a temporary accident which occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to sea and made over 13½ and 13¾ miles an hour for 15 and 20 hours at different periods, and the record of these facts may be found in the Navy Department at Washington. The *Ticonderoga* was still faster, having made no less than 14 knots an hour, as is stated in a letter received by Mr. DELANO, the naval constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, from one of the engineers of the ship. The vessel left St. Thomas, West India Islands, for Philadelphia, on a given day; and from that time until her arrival at her destination, made, whenever her officers pleased to put her to her speed, 14 nautical, or 17 ordinary miles an hour. This is a speed unequaled in all vessels constructed for this Government, and marks an era in the history of our navy. The *Shenandoah* was somewhat unsuccessful in her initiatory attempts to leave Philadelphia, but having got fairly to sea, is doing very well. The *Sacramento*, built at Portsmouth, N. H., has made 13 nautical knots, or 14 ordinary miles an hour, as may be seen in a letter from Capt. BOGGS, her commander, to a distinguished officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The experience of the *Monongahela*, and the exact speed made by the *Shenandoah*, we have no facts about; but as they were built on exactly the same principle as the *Sacramento* and *Ticonderoga*, to nothing save imperfect building of their engines or hulls must their failure be traced. If they had failed in speed, however, we should have heard it; and the impression is general that they are making 11 or 12 knots an hour. From the *Canandaigua*, built at Boston, we have a letter stating that she made for eleven hours consecutively, twelve nautical knots an hour. This—the first fleet built for speed, has been a most admirable and definite success, and it is impossible to consider the hurried manner in which the vessels were built without awarding great praise to those who conceived and executed them. It may be right to say, that they were built at navy-yards, which, of course, is a strong argument in their favor.

Another fleet of side-wheel steamers was built for river service, many of them being double-enders; but they were not built for speed, yet each and every one of them has been most successful in cruising; the *Port Royal* having frequently made 12 nautical knots an hour; the *Sonoma*, which was here a few days since, very often steamed 13 nautical knots an hour; and we understand that the *Tioga* and *Octorara* are equally successful. The names of the vessels are as follows:

Name.	Where Built.
Tioga	Boston.
Tennessee	Boston.
Sonoma	Portsmouth.
Mahaska	Portsmouth.
Paul Jones	Baltimore.
Port Royal	New-York.
Miami	Philadelphia.
Cimerone	Bordentown, N. J.
Octorara	New-York.
Conamough	Portsmouth.

The next class of vessels to be named should be treated most critically, as Government conceived them with the determination to make them fast and issued the most stringent instructions to the contractors to insure that characteristic. They are not intended to be ocean steamers generally, being intended more for coast service, chasing privateers, cruisers, &c. They are as follows:

Name.	Condition.	Known Speed—Knots.
Ascutney	Not tried	—
Agawam	Tried	12
Iasco	Not tried	—
Lenapee	Not tried	—
Mattabesett	Not tried	—
Mingoe	Not tried	—
Massasoit	Tried	12
Metacomet	Not tried	—
Mendota	Not tried	—
Mackinaw	Not tried	—
Otsego	Not tried	—
Osceola	Tried	11
Pontoosuck	Not tried	—
Pontiac		—
Patuxet	Not tried	—
Peoria	Not tried	—
Sassacus	Tried	*14
Shamrock	Not tried	—
Tacony	Not tried	—
Tallapoosa	Not tried	—
Tallahoma	Not tried	—
Wyahusing	Not tried	—
Wynooska		—
Algonquin	Not tried	—
Chicopee	Not tried	—
Chenango	Not tried	—
Eutah	Not tried	—

*Or seventeen miles an hour.

They are all of 974 tons burden, 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep, being all moved by side-wheels. We regret to say that the hulls of those which have been built by contract are, as a general thing, miserable failures. A few weeks since the writer succeeded in knocking half the hatch off with a single kick of a strong boot, but this fault must be laid at the door of the contractors, and of the officer who received them on the part of the Government, because the vessels built on the same plans by navy-yard constructors are some of the finest specimens of naval architecture executed in this country. We believe the *Shamrock*, *Mackinaw*, *Peoria*, *Algonquin*, *Tacony*, *Sassacus*, and others of the class built by naval constructors, are capable of going to sea for any length of time, in the roughest weather. The failures of the hulls of some of the vessels has nothing to do with their speed. Four or five of them have been tried, and as the same principle is carried out in the construction of all, those to be completed will succeed as well as those which have been tried. The *Sassacus* has made seventeen ordinary miles an hour, with the current against her, but in comparatively smooth water, and her engines were not working to their extreme force at all. Her commander feels confident that she can make, in ordinary weather, a like speed at any time. The *Agawam* was sent from Portsmouth, N. H., to chase the *Alabama*, and before she got into exceedingly rough water, made eleven and twelve knots easily. The *Eutah*, which has been for some time at Washington, having experiments tried on board, has made thirteen knots; and the *Osceola* is equally successful. Several vessels which we have put down as not tried, have had their engines working alongside of the wharves: such are the *Metacomet* and others. The experiments with them, thus far, are highly successful, and show that there is not the least doubt of their making as good speed at sea as their predecessors. It should be remembered that the incidents cited are pure, unvarnished facts, substantiated by direct testimony from the vessels at all times. It is a source of extreme gratification to be enabled to show such a favorable record of our navy, particularly at a time when we are commencing the construction of two fleets of powerful vessels destined especially for speed. Twelve of these are to be built at navy-yards and the others outside. If they should succeed the trials of which we have been examining, the United States may stand before the world, patiently awaiting the advent of future *Alabamas*.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAM YACHT.

A new and handsome steam yacht, built at Greenpoint for Mr. JEROME of this City, made her trial trip yesterday, having on board a select party of invited guests, the builders of the vessel, and the constructor of her engines. The machinery, we understand, was built by Mr. DICKERSON of this City, on his own peculiar plan, and the test of it will, therefore, be a matter of considerable interest to the public and the press, particularly at the present time. No invitation, however, was extended to the members of the press, which accounts for the non-appearance of the result of the trial to-day. We believe the vessel made a trip a few weeks since which was very unsuccessful, but this is only rumor, as none of our reporters were on board. The hull of the vessel is most magnificently shaped, and is constructed with considerable ability. The interior fittings up of the saloons and apartments is of the most gorgeous description.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To ANY one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, Do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES, (Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Elastic Stitch Sewing-machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—For Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., second floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Winter Hats and Caps at White's. Also a large STOCK of FURS for LADIES, at PRICES to SUIT his NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS. No. 216 Broadway.

Ball's Up.—Ladies' Skating Balmorals. Also, White Satin, Kid and Linen Slips and Gaiters, for Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Up-Town Depot for the Supply of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.—Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—FORSTER.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, No. 18 5th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Samuel Baker, D. D., W. WALLACE ANDREWS, formerly of Norwalk, Conn., and MARY LOUISE, eldest daughter of James Forster, Esq., of Williamsburgh.

BEACH—KEELER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. D. B. Coe, D. D., CHARLES D. BEACH, of Sidney Centre, N. Y., to HATTIE, youngest daughter of L. M. Keeler, Esq., of this City. No cards.

CHARLTON—GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. C. Clapp, WILLIAM B. CHARLTON, of Boston, Mass., to MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of Robert Gregory, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DOWN—BOSCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, WILLIAM H. DOWN to MARY C., daughter of the late B. Bosch, Esq., all of this City.

MCKAY—CORD.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, by Rev. Christopher Farrell, ROBERT MCKAY to Miss LIZZIE CORD, both of this City.

THOMPSON—VAN HORSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, HENRY H. THOMPSON, of this City, to CARRIE V., daughter of Wm. Van Hoesen, Esq., of Green River, Columbia County, N. Y. No cards.

VINCENT—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Marvin Richardson, Mr. JOHN W. VINCENT and Miss EMMA T., daughter of B. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CAMP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, Rev. AMZI CAMP, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, of F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

CHASE.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, GEORGE Z., only son of James and Almira Chase, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Jan. 4, MARY, wife of Luther B. Evans, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. Nathan Dunn, aged 52 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., on Thursday afternoon, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

GIBBES.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at his residence in this City, ROBERT MORGAN GIBBES.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOFF.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, SUSAN GOFF, wife of M. L. Goff, aged 34 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her residence, No. 370 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KOWALSKI.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, Mr. C. KOWALSKI, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 297 Henry-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, FANNY, only surviving child of the late Edmund G. Langdon, formerly of Bath, England.

Her friends, and the friends of her late father, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Moravian Church in Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., on Thursday. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ English papers please copy.

LOVETT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, GEORGE LOVETT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Ambrose C. Kingsland and Eccles Gillender, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Union-square, on Friday, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

NAZRO.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, daughter of John P. and Julia A. Nazro, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 249 West 23d-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

OWENS.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday, Jan. 3, suddenly, JOHN W. OWENS, an old and respected resident of that place.

OYNER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, of congestion of the lungs, HARRY, infant son of John and Sarah T. Oyern, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Friday, from the residence of Geo. W. Jenkins, 124th-st., near 3d-av.

PENK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM A. F., eldest child of George B. and Margaret C. Penk, aged 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PHINNEY, on this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at her residence, No. 29 West 38th-st., Mrs. ANN B. PHINNEY, widow of the late Theodore Phinney, Esq., aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

RIESCH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, of congestion of the brain, DAVID P. RIESCH, of this City.

The remains will be removed to Philadelphia.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, JOHN MILTON TAYLOR, of Bennington, N. H., aged 52 years.

WATERBURY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, SOPHIA F., youngest daughter of Joseph and Maria Waterbury, aged 24 years and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 Avenue D., on Friday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

WHITE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 5, JOHN T. WHITE, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, one block south of Beacon-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J.

YATES.—On Monday, Jan. 4, ANN ELIZABETH, relict of Governor Yates, and daughter of the late John DeLancey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 9—Jan. 6, 1864.
55, 28, 25, 3, 37, 26, 16, 23, 10, 36, 44, 4, 2.
CLASS 10—Jan. 6, 1864.
62, 58, 39, 7, 15, 51, 32, 72, 65, 52, 13, 75.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 105.—Jan. 6, 1864.
31, 70, 69, 50, 43, 48, 5, 23, 24, 49, 39, 44, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 106.—Jan. 6, 1864.
9, 32, 65, 74, 25, 16, 69, 48, 55, 26, 13, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all
CHEAP FOR CASH.
SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

A NEW REMEDY FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.—RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE, the best and safest preparation ever offered to the public. Try a bottle at RUSHTON'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

THE ROUND TABLE,
A NATIONAL JOURNAL
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.
NUMBER FOUR OUT TO-DAY.
CONTENTS
The Impending Financial Revolution.
The City Government of New-York.
Anonymous Journalism.
Archbishop Hughes,
Limitations of American Art.
Memoirs of Men of Mark.
The Last Fire; a Poem.
The Use of Steam in War.
Wanderings in the Track of the Northmen.
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Gen. McClellan in History.
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ART.
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Art Notes.
LITERARY NOTES.
New-York.
Boston.
Foreign.
A Word About the Hemskringla.
LITERARY SOCIETIES.
New-York Historical Society.
Vermont Historical Society.

ALL OF
10,000
10,000
10,000
EXTRA COPIES OF THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
NEW-YORK WEEKLY
(READY TO-DAY)
HAVE BEEN ORDERED.
IT CONTAINS THE GREAT STORY, ENTITLED
THE NEGLECTED WARNING;
THE NEGLECTED WARNING;
THE NEGLECTED WARNING;
OR,
THE TRIALS OF
THE TRIALS OF
THE TRIALS OF
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.
A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.
Beside the above great story, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; Or, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by FRANCIS S. SMITH, and another most exciting serial, entitled "MARIE BERTRAND; Or, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of HORATIO ALGER, Jr., added to all which, it gives weekly from EIGHT to TWELVE first-class sketches of different varieties, a large number of fine POEMS, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS," "MIRTHFUL MORSELS," "KNOWLEDGE BOX," "ITEMS OF INTEREST," etc., etc., etc., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents.
For sale by every News Agent throughout the Union.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men receiving "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.
The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.
These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.
Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.
Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offerred:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 150 East 87th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.
READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 429 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was ho

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand *for immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of

ONLY SIXTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
(Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cuttings, the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.,
vs.
The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above-entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent to which said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece and extension from the terminus of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $63,000; and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Herd, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1863.

Attest: W. GRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
(Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

PEORIA AND SQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD W. STEVENS,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-four Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st proximo until after the election.

A. WILEY, Jr. Secretary.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on or after the 15th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.

EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of the ensuing election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864. The poll will open at 11 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 26 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN D. HAVILAND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, as Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole loan shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Central Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
San Mateo County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Santa Clara County (California) 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
City of Auburn (California) 8 per cent. Bonds, payable in gold.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Saint Paul and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.
Lake Erie and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, payable in currency.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

We beg to call your attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than forty-five millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS.—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 384, 313, 408, 488, 568, 580, 801, 858, 809, 902, 963, 980, 997, 1033, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1469; and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.

Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., Broadway, cor. 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWELVE Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. The poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 26th inst., and be opened on the morning of the 12th of January.

W. TITUS, Sec'y.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th of January next. The polls will be opened at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, Jan. 9, to Tuesday, Jan. 12, inclusive.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863.

RESOURCES.

	Indebtedness Certificates, and United States 6s, 5-20s, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, United States Certificates and 5 per cents	$2,050,137 70	
1.	Loans and Discounts	1,384,231 45—	$3,434,429 15
2.	Overdrafts		86,223 97
3.	Due from Banks		
4.	Due from Directors of the Bank	$256,725	
5.	Due from Brokers	55,000	166,853 17
6.	Real Estate		204,200 56
7.	Specie		
8.	Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		$16,069 91
9.	New-York State Stocks		258,000 00
	Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$—	
10.	Bonds and Mortgages		
11.	United States Demand Notes		200,000 00
12.	Bills of Suspended Banks		
13.	Loss and Expense Account		6,744 17
	Total		$4,806,511 83

LIABILITIES.

1.	Capital		$1,500,000 00
2.	Circulation Registered	$622,300	
	Circulation not registered		
	Total		
	Less Notes on hand	27,050—	$595,250 00
3.	Profits		112,986 14
4.	Due to Banks		341,727 98
5.	Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6.	Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7.	Due Depositors, on demand		2,246,866 72
8.	Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividends		9,387 99
	Total		$4,806,511 83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business in New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 6th day of January, 1864.

W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT, SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

	Bills Discounted and Loans		$4,876,362 61
	Loans to Directors	$15,000	
	Loans to Brokers and Bankers	1,180,000	
	Real Estate		200,000 00
	United States and New-York State Stocks		1,228,002 95
	and Interest		108,147 35
	Expense Account		541 81
	Overdrafts		983,541 14
	Specie		1,130,493 79
	Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		1,010,767 28
	United States Legal Tender Notes		669,447 05
	Due from Banks		
	Total		$10,291,334 08

LIABILITIES.

	Capital Stock	$3,000,000 00
	Profits	566,379 06
	Registered Bank Notes	$208,554
	Registered on hand	115,592— 93,062 00
	Due Depositors on Demand	5,999,159 00
	Due to Banks	632,734 02
	Total	$10,291,334 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of October 26th day of December, 1863, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief: that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

C. P. LEVERICH, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 6th of January, 1864, before me, HENRY C. GIBBONS, Notary Public, County of New-York.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 18th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS RE-ORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the notifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that upon delivery of their bonds to the undersigned, at their office, No. 25 Park-row, after maturity, on or before the 30th day of January next, they will receive the principal and interest thereon; or, at their option, they may renew their bonds for fifteen years, with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually—to pay which within that time an ample sinking fund has been provided by the Company.

ABRAHAM BELL'S SON.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

MARKET BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the then next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING MILL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year.

J. R. LAURENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free from Government tax,) be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

18TH DIVIDEND).—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1863, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 21st inst.

SAMUEL J. W. HARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD COMPANY, St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan., 1864.

CIRCULARS EXPLANATORY OF THE terms upon which the January, 1864, Interest will be paid upon the Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds issued to the Platte County Railroad Company, can be had on application to H. T. Morgan & Co., No. 35 William-st. It is desirable that holders should make an early decision, as the bondholders and Company are alike interested in an early adjustment of the question.

(Signed,) WM. OSBORNE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Four per Cent., "free of Government tax," out of the earnings of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 5, 1864.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, and made it payable on and after Jan. 2 next, free of Government tax.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 1 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. Meanwhile, the transfer books are closed.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order,

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1863.

21ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th day of January. The Transfer books are closed to that day inclusive.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 470 BROADWAY, (Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1864. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax,) payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government t

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call : it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerienes Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 200 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, by address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave :

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:22 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 11:05 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES.—A COMplete file of the New-York Daily Times for the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 for sale. The papers have been preserved with care, are in perfect order, and suitable for binding. Price $10 per year. Address FILE, Box No. 106 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any casualty in a private house. She is also willing to do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and sending up dinners in the best style; six years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232, cor. of 15th-st. and 6th-av.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman a situation as cook in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Apply at No. 85 Fourth av., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK WANTS A situation; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 163 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, game, pastry and desserts; has good City reference. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 1st-st., second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation in Jersey City by a respectable young woman with best of Jersey City references. Apply at No. 108 Greene-st., first floor, for two days

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by an American girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to assist in chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 255 East 14th-st., from 10 to 4.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has one of her own; wishes to engage by the week or month in private families; City references. Call at No. 554 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing by the month or by the dozen, or to go out by the day; terms moderate and good City reference. Apply at No. 90 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—wanted, by a Scotch girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing or housework, in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl, as laundress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 East 17th-st., corner of 1st-av., for 2 days.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER.—Wanted, by a middle-aged man, a situation as bookkeeper and cashier in a first-class importing or manufacturing house; he has acted in that capacity for over ten years in one of the largest houses in this City, having faithfully performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his late employers, as the testimonials will prove; he is also familiar with foreign exchanges, calculation of goods, and in fact, possesses all the qualifications of a thorough book-keeper. Address FIGURES, Box No. 117 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS FRENCH FARMER.—A YOUNG, ROBUST Frenchman, brought up on a farm in the old country, wishes a place on a farm or gentleman's place. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would make himself generally useful. Address W. S., Box No. 162 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN 19 YEARS OLD wants a situation as light porter in a wholesale or retail store down town, or would take charge of a horse and wagon. Call on or address PETER E. HAND, No. 492 8th-av. corner 36th-st. Satisfactory reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, with the best of City reference from his last place. Call or address R. M., No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; fully understands the business, and can give the best of City reference. Address L. G., at W. S. Corwin & Co.'s No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant man, a situation as above; strictly temperate; is a careful driver, willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address B. S., Box No. 211 Times Office

HELP WANTED

VARNISH-MAKER WANTED.—ONE WHO has had experience as a first-class maker of coach and furniture varnishes, and can give good references as to character and capability, can obtain a pleasant and permanent situation. Apply at office of
GEORGE W. DOW & SON, No. 146 Water-st.

HIGH WAGES FOR THE RIGHT KIND of a girl, for care of children and some of the housework; very small family. Only best of recommendations taken. Inquire at GEO. F. NESBITT & CO.'S, cor. Pearl and Pine sts., between 4 and 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE house, a salesman familiar with the gun and pistol trade. Address, with reference and name, Box No. 1,760 Post-office. None need apply unless capable and experienced.

FOREWOMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with the cloak and mantilla business, and has had experience in overseeing girls and getting up styles, will be treated with liberally by applying at No. 94 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN, (ENGLISH OR SCOTCH preferred,) to take care of horses, and make himself generally useful on a small place, about 8 miles from the City. Apply to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework in a small family. German or Scotch preferred. Call from 9 o'clock to 12 at No. 168 West 50th-st.

WANTED.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS LATHE planer, and vice hands, at the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn. None but first-rate men need apply.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a first-class nurse and seamstress; one who understands the care of a young child and is a good seamstress, can apply at No. 14 West 28th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock this day; good references required.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN AN AMERican dry good commission house, an unmarried man. One experienced in a commission business may address Box No. 385 Post-office, with reference.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small family; a woman with first-class references may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A QUARTERMASTER, whose regiment goes to Virginia. To a man of good habits and business capacity, a liberal salary will be paid. Address, inclosing 50 cents for advertising and postage, Box No. 5,567 New-York City.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man, to go into the country—about an hour's ride by railroad from New-York—to take charge of a small farm and drive carriage. Inquire of S. G. WOOD, No. 22 Union-square, between the hours of 9 and 11.

BOY WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, well recommended, in an office. Apply after 9 o'clock to THOMAS K. MILLS, Machinery Depot, No. 442 Water-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A CASH DRY goods jobbing store, a good salesman—one with a Western acquaintance preferred. Address B., Box No. 797 Post-office.

SALESMEN—WANTED, ONE OR TWO COMPEtent salesmen for the Yankee Notion trade, who have a large trade already established and can command good salaries; none others need apply. BURCHARD, WHITNEY & CO., No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

A COOK.—WANTED A PROTESTANT COOK, AN English or German woman preferred. Apply at No. 153 East 15th-st., between the hours of 10 and 1.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO GO a short distance in the country; one who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 45 East 19th-st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress in a private family; City references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

LAD WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE; must reside in the City. Address P. W. & CO., Box No. 136 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE STORE OF YOUNG, SCHULTZ & Co., No. 345 Pearl-st., on Saturday night, 2nd instant, several bundles of CALFSKINS branded "M. M. S. No. 1." $100 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

LOST.—IN CROSSING THE SOUTH FERRY, Wednesday afternoon, a purse containing a sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the store of JOURNAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

POCKET-BOOK LOST—CONTAINING THE owner's cards and a Quasick Bank (Newburgh) Draft, on Park Bank, this City, 422, certified, but payment stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 173 Madison-av.

STRAYED—FROM E. KEARNEY'S PREMISES —a red STEER, marked on hip and rump; the finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at St. Mark's Hotel, corner of 2d-av. and 9th-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent side-wheel Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from BOSTON, Jan. 26.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $30. New York to St. Johns, $40, $60, $20.
Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $65, $105.
For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT WORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	{	$90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage		35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship AMERICAN UNION sails Jan 11.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship DANIEL WEBSTER sails Jan. 11.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts for any amount available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N.Y.

TO HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—TO sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M. United States Mail steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer MORNING STAR will follow the EVENING STAR, and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing new Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. TURNER, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions—First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $40; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $35. Payable in currency.
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No 6 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH Albums, Expense Books, Gauge Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 228 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

TO DEALERS IN POULTRY, GAME, &c.—The NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB call the attention of all persons dealing in game to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 23, 1862, chapter 474, entitled "An act for the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and fresh water Fish;" and hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1864, the provision of said act will be strictly enforced.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, President.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
The management has great pleasure in announcing the immense success that attended the performance of FAUST last evening, and from the fact that hundreds were unable to gain admittance, the opera will be repeated by general request
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1864,
FAUST,
Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with new scenery, appointments, &c., and the following cast:
MME. FREDERICI,
MME. JOHANNSEN,
HERR HIMMER,
HERR HEINRICKE,
HERR WEINLICH.
To give full effect to the Soldiers' Chorus, in the fourth act, the
ARION SOCIETY
have kindly volunteered to assist, and a full military band will also appear.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ
Price of admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1, without extra charge for reserved seats: Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of Tickets will commence on Thursday morning, at the Academy of Music and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
NOTICE.
Subscribers can exchange their tickets on Thursday morning. The seats for the press will remain the same as last season.
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1864,
THIRD PERFORMANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management beg to announce that owing to previous peremptory engagements of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the great sensation drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
can only be presented for
FIFTEEN NIGHTS
more. Seats for any of these fifteen nights may now be procured at the box-office.
Those who desire, therefore, to witness this touching picture of English every-day life, should not lose the few opportunities now remaining to them.
In the beautiful language of the accomplished District-Attorney of this city, A. Oakey Hall:
"The whole effect of the play is so ethical, that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Years; and you should not receive your actor's 'ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."
Commences at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 7, 1864,
SIXTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF
THE FLORENCES
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF
Mrs. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, Postponed from Monday, Dec. 28, on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: Mrs. JOHNSTON, late Mary E. Hawley.)
Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. J. N. PATTISON,
Mr. JOHANNES SENIA,
Mr. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets, Fifty Cents each. May be procured of T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway, J. R. Morewood, No. 62 Broad-st., Pickard, & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st., T. M. Braine, No. 113 Pearl-st., Robert Waller, No. 63 Cedar-st. and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The tickets issued for Dec. 28 admissible.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OR
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."
This splendid entertainment, which is nightly attacting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages, are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvass measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science.
The beautiful and STARTLING ILLUSION of the WHITE LADY and the SPIRIT OF THE ALPS, with the elegant moonlight and sunset effects, will be repeated.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
EDWIN BOOTH
in the rôle of
OTHELLO,
assisted by
Mr. F. B. CONWAY,
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
Mrs. BROUGHAM ROBERTSON,
Mr. W. A. DONALDSON,
and a full and talented company.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
MR. DE CORDOVA,
THE POPULAR AMERICAN HUMOROUS LECTURER,
Will deliver his
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL HUMOROUS POEM,
"BROADWAY,"
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1864.
Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be obtained at all the music and bookstores, and at the door.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held at No. 83 Madison-av., SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock. Physicians and all interested invited. Mrs. WALDEN PELL, Sec.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. G

THE STATE FINANCES.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Comptroller.

We have received the Annual Report of Hon. Azoor Robinson, Comptroller of the State of New-York. It is a very interesting document, but we have room only for an abstract of its principal features. The Comptroller introduces his report, by remarking that "the Government of this State is organized upon principles of strict economy. Its ordinary and necessary expenses are very light. A moderate tax of less than one mill upon each dollar of the valuation would be sufficient to pay them. And yet, with a tax four times that amount, the close of the last fiscal year found the treasury overdrawn, and the General Fund revenue heavily deficient. This arose from the large appropriations made by the Legislature for objects outside of the ordinary expenses of the Government, the extent of which could not be anticipated, and for which no reliable estimates could be given."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts on account of the General Fund Revenue for the past fiscal year were $8,643,804 08; these actual payments, $9,836,291 85; deficiency, $1,192,787 77. Three millions have been paid for [illegible] to volunteers; $1,000,000 for harbor and frontier defence; $500,000 for the purchase of arms; $200,000 for sick and wounded soldiers, &c. The receipts on account of the Canal revenues for the year were $8,118,501 85; the payments, $770,882 52; surplus revenue, $4,347,618 88. Of this surplus there has been paid to the sinking fund $3,166,943 06; to defray expenses of the Government, $200,000; remainder, $980,376 17. The entire debt of the State is: Canal debt, $23,378,479 25; General Fund Debt, $6,505,654 37; total, $29,884,124 62. The interest on the debt is about 5½ per cent.

CANAL REVENUES.

The unusually large receipts from Canal tolls, during the last three months of the season of navigation in 1862, caused the revenue for the fiscal year to exceed that of the preceding year, meeting all the requirements of the Constitution and leaving a "remainder" amounting to $981,376 17. A large part of this, as well as of the previous remainder, was appropriated for "extraordinary repairs," instead of being applied, as recommended in my former report, to save further taxation on account of the canals. The result is, that whilst the canals are yielding these overflowing revenues the people are compelled to pay by direct taxation during the present year, $339,-[illegible] 35 for interest and sinking fund of the canal debt of 1859, besides other large items of interest and special canal expenditures. It is difficult to see the wisdom or justice of such a policy.

Since the close of the fiscal year the canal tolls have fallen off heavily, owing, in some degree probably, to the opening of the Mississippi River, and, in a large degree, to the diminished demand for our wheat and fleur in Europe. There is, consequently, too much reason to expect a deficiency, instead of a surplus, on the 1st of October next. The season of navigation, compared with the previous year, shows a falling off, in receipts, of more than half a million of dollars.

THE STATE DEBT.

Notwithstanding the heavy payments made by the State for expenses incident to the war, amounting to over nine millions of dollars, nothing has been added to the debt, and all the principal which has become due has been promptly paid. It is hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with a continuance of this policy, and that a few years more will find the State substantially free from debt. About $2,000,000 of principal [illegible] within the present year.

Applicable to the ordi[illegible]	REVENUE [illegible]ary expenses of Govern[illegible]s, for the fiscal year com[illegible]	
ment and other purpose[illegible]		
mencing 1st October, 186[illegible]		
Four and one-fourth mill[illegible]	tax (exclusive of	
the ¼-mill tax for c[illegible]	mmon schools),	
viz.: for support of Go[illegible]	ernment, 2 mills;	
for canals, ¼ mill; ¾ [illegible]	bounties, 1 3-16	
mills: for the Albany [illegible]	and Susquehanna	
Railroad, 3-16 mill [illegible]		$6,040,000 00
Balances due from Co[illegible]	ity Treasurers, on	
account of the State [illegible]	ax levied in 1862,..	1,893,525 60
Auction duty.....	.....	100,000 00
Bank duty.....	.....	76,000 00
State Prison earnings...	.....	250,000 00
Arrears and interest of [illegible]	on-resident taxes...	50,000 00
Fees of the public officer[illegible]	s.....	2,500 00
Peddlers' licenses.....	.....	600 00
Tolls of the Cayuga La[illegible]	ke Inlet.....	180 00
Interest on the Treasur[illegible]	y deposits.....	20,000 00
Interest on bonds of th[illegible]	e Corporation of the	
the City of New-Y[illegible]	ork.....	38,000 00
From the surplus rece[illegible]	ipts of the canals, ap-	
propriated per Art[illegible]	icle 7, Section 3, of the	
Constitution, for t[illegible]	he benefit of the Gen-	
eral Fund.....		200,000 00
Total.....		$8,650,805 00

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

The total estima[illegible] ted expenses for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 186[illegible] 4, including the deficiency, is $6,513,690 91—leavi[illegible] ng an estimated surplus on the 30th of September, 1864, of $137,114 09. The principal items of estimated expenditure are:

Salaries of all [illegible] and Legislative [illegible]	s, Judicial, Executive, and incidental expenses at the Capitol.....	$368,750 00
State Printing.....	.....	180,000 00
Expenses Salt Sprin[illegible]	gs.....	46,000 00
Expenses State Pris[illegible]	ons, &c.....	338,000 00
Albany and Sosquel[illegible]	hanna Railroad.....	250,000 00
Redemption of Com[illegible]	ptroller's bonds, issued for temporary l[illegible]	
the State tax for [illegible]	oans in anticipation of public defence.....	2,000,000 00
Balance of appropr[illegible]	iation for bounties, to promote enlis[illegible] tment of volunteers....	1,877,000 00
Balance of appro[illegible]	priation for sick and wounded soldie[illegible] rs.....	179,193 71
Balance of the ap[illegible]	propriation for the expenses of the v[illegible] olunteer militia.....	407,147 49
Balance of appro[illegible]	priation for the organization, equip[illegible] ment and subsistence of the troops raise[illegible] d in this State.....	429,577 48
Expenses of the N[illegible]	ational Guard.....	200,000 00
Charitable institut[illegible]	ions.....	295,856 00
Miscellaneous exp[illegible]	enses.....	50,000 00
Amount of the thr[illegible]	ee-eighth mill tax levied in 1863, and ap[illegible] propriated for canal pur-poses.....	539,966 35

THE VARIOUS FUNDS.

Capital of the Sch[illegible] ool Fund.....	$2,694,552 33
Revenue of the Sc[illegible] hool Fund.....	396,315 38
Literature Fund, [illegible] Capital.....	269,952 12
Literature Fund, [illegible] Revenue.....	16,237 87
United States Dep[illegible] osit Fund, Capital.....	4,014,520 71
United States Dep[illegible] osit Fund, Revenue.....	261,868 79

AUCTION DUTIES.

The whole amount received is $108,604 67, being more than 25 per cent above the amounts received in either of the two preceding years. This gratifying increase is to a large extent due to the vigilance and fidelity of the agent employed to examine the auctioneers' accounts.

SALT DUTIES.

The revenue from the trifling duty of one cent a bushel is $21,889 73, and from rents, penalties, &c., $90, making in the aggregate $84,979 73. The expenses were $40,476 28, leaving a surplus of $44,503 35. If the duty had been raised to three cents a bushel, as recommended in my former report, the surplus would have been $214,192 81. The recommendation is respectfully renewed.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Legislature at its last session provided for the purchase of the grounds and buildings adjoining the Capitol, and fronting on State, Hawk and Congress-sts. The appropriation for the purchase was $66,000. The several parcels have been bought, and the title conveyed to the State for prices amounting, in the aggregate, to a little less than that sum.

STATE PRISONS.

The receipts continue to show a gratifying increase over former years. For the year ending 30th September, 1863, the receipts were $267,125 30, and the expenditures $385,551 97. As usual, the Auburn prison shows a considerable surplus after paying all its expenses, and illustrates the excellent management which has characterized it for several years past. The improved results of the Sing Sing and Clinton prisons also afford satisfactory evidence of faithful and efficient administration. The number of convicts in the prisons has continued to diminish ever since the commencement of the war.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Comptroller, in very strong terms, denounces the "Supply Bill," which has superseded the former Deficiency bill, and urges its abolition. He says it has degenerated into a simple means of robbing the Treasury.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The bounties paid from the State Treasury to volunteers within two years exceed the sum of five millions of dollars, and the amount is daily increasing. The burden thus imposed upon the taxpayers is greatly augmented by the unsettled and irregular practices which have prevailed in regard to local bounties. The General Government pays such bounties as are deemed necessary to enable it to raise the men who are required to fill up its armies. The State then offers a further bounty, the counties another, and not unfrequently the cities and towns another. The aggregate sum thus becomes so large as to excite cupidity, and leads to the perpetration of numerous and gross frauds; and it is very questionable whether the grand object of obtaining soldiers is promoted to a much greater extent than it would be by the payment of only one liberal and uniform bounty by the General Government. To prevent the evils arising from this local competition, the Legislature, after full and careful consideration, passed the act, chapter 184, Laws of 1863, appropriating $3,000,000 from the State Treasury for bounties, and expressly prohibiting any county, city, town, or individual from offering any other. But upon the recent call of the President for an additional volunteer force, *most of the counties and cities proceeded, in open disregard of the law*, to offer large bounties in addition to those of the National and State Governments. If the Legislature shall conclude to sanction and legalize the action which has been had in this respect, and if it is found impossible, as it seems to be, to restrain the local competition by law, it is respectfully suggested that the act above referred to should be repealed, and let the matter of bounties be left wholly to the local authorities. They will then pay such sums, and impose upon themselves such taxes for this purpose as they think proper, and will act in accordance with law instead of violating it.

It was thought at first that the entire appropriation of $3,000,000 for bounties would not be required, but the late calls of the President for volunteers will exhaust the entire appropriation.

STATE MILITIA.

The organization of the militia under the new law has proved a failure. The expenses were expected to be defrayed by the collection of fines for non-attendance. Only about $78,000 was thus collected. The payments have been very heavy, amounting, together with the appropriations for arms, uniforms and other expenses, to nearly a million of dollars. In connection with these facts it is worthy of note that the regiments of militia, which were always ready and abundantly able to preserve public order, and which have signally distinguished themselves in this war, and have repeatedly and promptly moved forward to the battle-field at the call of their country, were, almost without exception, raised, organized, equipped and drilled under the old militia law, and with very little expense to the Treasury of the State.

HARBOR AND FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The appropriation of one million dollars by the last Legislature for this purpose has not been expended. The chief design of the act was the protection of the harbor of New-York, but as the General Government is doing this so completely there is no occasion for the State to make any outlays. An effort was made to provide some further floating obstructions in the harbor, but the bids for the work were so exorbitant that the Commissioners declined to consider them and no thing was done.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Comptroller holds to his recommendation of last year that the interest on the funded debt should be paid in coin. But the Legislature resolved to pay foreign holders only in coin. This is regarded by domestic holders as invidious. The argument used against it is that the State never went into the foreign markets to negotiate its stocks; never made any of them payable abroad, as some other States have done; that all of them were made payable in the City of New-York, and all were purchased here on equal terms, whether by foreign or domestic purchasers, and that consequently the State really has no foreign creditors, and that one has no rights in the matter which the other has not. Two hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars of the principal became due on the 1st of January; of this amount $61,800 is held in foreign countries.

TAXATION.

The Comptroller, in response to a request of the last Legislature, to present in this report such recommendations as he thought necessary to improve the system of taxation in this State, sums up his conclusions in the following remarks: "First, that it would be most judicious to abstain from any extensive changes in our present system until public affairs become more settled, and the results of the experiments made by the General Government in the various forms of taxation are more fully shown and its system permanently established. Second, that if the Legislature should determine to act upon the subject at once, the exemption of personal property on account of indebtedness should be removed. Third, that a small income tax should be levied on a basis similar to that adopted in the Internal Revenue Act of Congress.

TAXES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Comptroller recommends some legislative action so that the State tax of the City of New-York may be collected at the same time with that of the State. The Chamberlain of the City, notwithstanding the explicit provision of the law passed at the last session, limiting his compensation to $2,000 per annum, persists in retaining from the State tax, $21,984 97, for less service than is performed by any other County Treasurer in the State. Indeed, his services as County Treasurer are of no importance whatever to the State. They amount to nothing except to give a check upon the warrant of the City Comptroller. It is respectfully suggested that they be dispensed with, and that the Comptroller of the city be required to pay over the tax.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 620, 600, 813, 641, 520, 589, 938, 383, 870, 1121, 958, 578, 661, 1138, 1149, 926, 681, 580, 541.

SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrer only—6 to 25, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II.*—Nos. 25, 135, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 291, 294, 295, 155, 281, 180¾, 204.

Delivery from Shipboard—Contracts Entire and Severable.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monerief, Robertson and Monell.

Theodore Reimers et al. vs. *John P. Rinder et als.*—On the 12th day of September, 1855, the plaintiffs purchased one-half of 1,464 bags of saltpetre on board the ship *Arabella*, to arrive, at 10½ cents per pound, cash, on board, and subsequently sold the same before arrival, to the defendants, at fifteen cents per pound, to be taken, when landed, alongside the ship in Boston. Upon the arrival in Boston, 681 bags were found to be damaged so as to be utterly worthless, and were sold on account of the Underwriters.

There was some rule of the Custom-house which prevented the delivery in bond alongside the vessel, as claimed by the plaintiffs, and they then proposed to the defendants to have the saltpetre entered in bond in Boston. This the defendants declined, but stated that they would receive alongside, according to contract. Subsequently the defendants declined to take the saltpetre, because it had not been delivered as agreed at the proper time.

The plaintiffs then notified the defendants that they should sell the saltpetre and charge the loss to them, which was done, and the loss amounted to $4,296 95, for the recovery of which this action was brought.

On the trial, the defendants claimed the contract was entire; that they were not bound to receive less than their contract called for, to wit: 732 bags (all but 393 of which were damaged).

The plaintiffs claimed that the contract, by its very terms, was severable; that the consideration was capable of apportionment, and the exact quantity was not of the essence of the contract.

The Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the General Term, judgment meantime to be suspended.

The defendants appealed, and the case was now argued and decision reserved.

Van Pelt & Hull for plaintiffs; James Eschwege for defendants.

Liability of Landlord for not Putting Banister on Staircases.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Peter Allworden vs. *Nicholas Jost.*—This is an action brought to recover $500 damages for injuries to the person. The facts in the case are that plaintiff occupies the third floor of a house in Fifty-fifth street, owned by the defendant. There were no bannisters on the stairs leading from the first to the second floor, nor was there any light there, and in consequence of the unsafe condition of these stairs, plaintiff, in descending from his room on the night of the 2d of November last, fell over the side and injured himself so severely that he has been utterly unable to do any business, and is still confined to his room. The defendant claims that the accident was the result of plaintiff's own carelessness.

Case still on.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; Mr. Doty for defendant.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia*, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

(Advertisement.)

FOR COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT DISORDERS, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army.

(Advertisement.)

"BEAUTIFUL WOMEN."—For Portraits, with the Secret of Beauty, and "How to be Beautiful," see the *Phrenological Journal*. The January Double Number has more than forty portraits. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. New Volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—NUMEROUS INTERESTING Illustrations.

Funeral Obsequies of the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES.

Central Park Torch-light Skating Scene.

Receiving Calls New Year's in Olden Times and the Modern Style.

Winter Fashions, by Mme. DEMOREST.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Union Troops by the Unionists of Tennessee.

Comic Illustrations—Kissing under Difficulties.

A Gallery of Portraits of Every Man's Wife, or—Wives Classified.

News of the Week, including a variety of Interesting Reading Matter.

The Great New-York Elephant, not in the Menagerie.

Interesting Reading for man, woman, and child, in this week's New-York *Illustrated News*. Price 8 cents. Sold Everywhere. Do not fail to get a copy.

(Advertisement.)

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends do for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 47 | Moon rises. 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 10 | Gov. Island.. 5 50 | Hell Gate.. 7 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Ship Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josepheen, Lisbon. Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Reubens, (Hamb.,) Strohmeger, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brig Pedro, (Br.,) Wallace, Nuevitas, Peck & Church.

Schooners J. Campbell, Gage, Washington, L. Kenny; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Lady's Delight, Terry, Bridgeport. H. S. Rackett & Son; Melbourne, Mason, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, Va., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bymner.

Ship Sumatra, (of Salem,) Kinsmar, Manila Aug. 4, passed Angier Sept. 23, with hemp, sugar, etc., to J. Henry Williams. Was in sight of the Highlands Jan. 1, and was blown off in the gale of that date.

Ship Frank Pierce, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 22, with coal to master. Has had a succession of strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Kong Karl, (Norw.,) Evanson, Leghorn 54 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had some heavy weather.

Bark Deucy, (of Bucksport,) Manges, Key West Dec. 20, in ballast to master. Was off the Highlands Jan. 1, and was blown off.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Christaffers, Bremen 72 ds., with mdse, and 242 passengers to Hermann Koop. Had three births and four deaths. Has had heavy westerly weather the entire passage; was up to the Highlands on the 1st inst., and was blown off.

Brig Victoire, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morrill, Sisal 20 ds., with cotton, hemp, etc., to Daniel Starr. Has had very heavy weather; was up to the Highlands on the 1st inst., and was blown off. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Rolling Wave, Collins, New-Orleans Dec. 9.—(Arr. Dec. 30.

Schr. Daniel Simmons, (of Harwich,) Hall, Ruatan. Hond., 14 ds., with cocoa nuts to J. & T. Pearsall. Jan. 1, off Hatteras, saw the masts of a sunken schooner standing out of water. Has had very heavy weather. Left in co. with schr. J. P. Burroughs, Brown, for New-York.

Schr. E. Lion, Ross, Virginia, with oysters. Jan. 1, off Barnegat, broke the fore-boom and blew away a new suit of sails, and sustained other damage. Capt. Ross and one of his crew are badly frost-bitten.

Schr. Eleanor, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Reymers, Trinidad de Cuba 25 ds., with molasses to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Calhoun, Page, from Liverpool.
Ship Confidence, Cole, from Newport Nov. 27.
Ship Princeton, from Liverpool.
Ship British Queen, (Br.,) Aylward, from Liverpool.

Sailed.

Jan. 5—U. S. steam frigate Hartford.
Steamship Daniel Webster.
Ship Southampton.
Brig Mary Emily.
Jan. 6—Steamship Olympus, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The ship W. F. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, remains the same. She is full of water to her between decks. Operations on her have been suspended on account of the extreme cold and the ice.

Capt. Israel Merritt, of the Coast-wrecking Company, with a gang of men, sailed in the Champion en route for San Francisco, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of raising the vessel sunk in that harbor which contains the Government iron-clad.

The U. S. frigate Niagara is at the Navy-yard.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo got under way from her anchorage in the North River yesterday, and proceeded to sea.

The Italian frigate Re d'Italia will go into the naval dry dock at Brooklyn for examination.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES HOLE, Jan. 4—Arr. brigs Bird of the Wave, (Br.,) for Boston; Georgia, (Br.,) for Boston; schr. Angler, (Br.,) for Boston. Left schr. Mary E. Walker, (Br.,) for Boston. Arr. schr. Fleetwing, (Br.,) for Boston. Dec. 20, in Crooked Island Passage, saw the spars, sails and rigging of a bark, and understood that a bark from Port-au-Prince had been wrecked on Egg Rock. All the crew were saved.

Arr. schrs. Oleander, for Boston; Helena F. Nicholson, with foresails split; Fred Sheerer, for Boston; John R. Mather, for Portland; Twilight, for Portland; Gen. Reavey, New-York, for Pembroke; Darling, (Br.,) New-York, for Port Mulgrave; Geo. W. Snow, Bangor, for New-York. Bld. bark Merrimac; schrs. Nile, Adelaide and Agenoria.

Jan. 5—Arr. schrs. W. H. Mailer, Brothers, A. Finell, Elbridge Geppy. 8 A. M., wind E. Sld. schrs. Jane, Geo. W. Snow.

Spoken, &c.

Gabalao—Br. bark, from Shanghai for London, 87 ds. out, exchanged signals with. Nov. 3, lat. 34 21 S., lon. 27 23 E.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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Of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Premature Decay, Impotency, or any disease of the Sexual or Nervous System? If so, use one box of OLD DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS. They will cure you in thirty days or less. They are purely Vegetable, and are the only genuine Specific Pill in this country. No change of diet necessary, and a cure warranted. A box sent (post-paid) on receipt of One Dollar.

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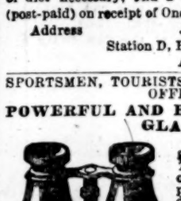
Station D, Bible-House, New-York,
Agent for the United States.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

MARVIN & CO.
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES.
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
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THE RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.

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Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.
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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
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AUCTIONEERS,
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Offer the following brown-stone front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:

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Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.

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FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Of 30 acres of good land, fruit and water, new house and barn, 20 miles from Jersey City, 1 mile from depot, 8 trains daily to the farm, $3,100; one of 19 acres, good fruit, new house and barn, $2,100; one of 100 acres, 75 improved, with house and barn, $2,500. Also a number of country residences and farms for sale or to exchange. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st., N. Y.

PAPER-MILL AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE—Situated on the Passaic River, 20 miles from New-York, and 100 yards from a freight depot of Morris and Essex Railroad; contains 4 engines, a 62-inch cylinder machine, and all machinery necessary for the manufacture of paper. Inquire of JAMES G. DARLING, No. 159 Duane-st., or J. BONNEL, Summit, N. J.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—THE ADVERTISER will either buy or lease—terms and prices agreeable—in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, a moderate sized, well-built, pleasantly situated house of seven to nine rooms—possession 1st of April. Ferry advantages important, and gas and water requisite. Address
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WARD McLEAN,
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FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE—THE first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 18 West 33th-st., with the furniture, which is nearly new, of the best quality and selected with great taste. For permits, &c., apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 16 Broadway.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE—WANTED TO PURCHASE—Location preferred in Madison or 5th-av., between 23d and 32d sts., or in streets between. Address box No. 995, Post-office, with full particulars and lowest cash price; size of house preferred, 25x65, and lot 25x100.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A DESIRABLE house and grounds near the depot, in full view of the Hudson River and Palisades. Inquire of N. K. SHEERS, Railroad Agent, Yonkers.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHwest corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., a very desirable property for investment. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FIVE-STORY ENGlish basement brown-stone front house and lot on 5th-av., south of 33d-st. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, English basement house, in fine order, No. 9 East 27th-st.; house 18x55; lot 18x98.9. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY extra-size brown-stone house, No. 178 2d-av., built in the best manner and in first-rate order. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

NO IRON FRAME TO BREAK, OR RUST TO SPOIL THE CLOTHES.

OVER 50,000 SOLD IN 1863.

It was pronounced superior to all others at the World's Fair at London, 1862. It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in New-York City, 1863, where the judges were practical mechanics, and appreciated COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR	1862 and 1863
VERMONT STATE FAIR	1863
PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR	1863
IOWA STATE FAIR	1863
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR	1863

And at County Fairs without number.

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE!

The only Wringer with the Patent
COG-WHEEL REGULATOR,
which positively prevents the rolls from
BREAKING, OR TWISTING ON THE SHAFT.

It is not only a PERFECT WRINCER, but the cog-wheels give it a POWER which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, pressing and separating as it does the DIRT with the WATER from the clothes.

It will save its cost every six months in the saving of clothes.

We have seven sizes, from $5 50 to $30. The ordinary family sizes are No. 1, $10, and No. 2, $7. These have

COG WHEELS

AND ARE WARRANTED

in every particular.

This means, especially, that after a few months' use the lower roll
WILL NOT TWIST ON THE SHAFT,
or tear the clothing, as is the case with our No. 3, and other Wringers without cog-wheels.

In our monthly sales of over 5,000, only from one to two dozen are without cogs. In our retail sales we have not sold one in nearly two years. This shows which style is appreciated by the public. This is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.
And though other Wringer makers are licensed to use our rubber rolls, yet none are ever licensed to use the cog-wheel regulator. Therefore, for cheapness and durability, buy only the
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense. What we especially want is a good
CANVASSER
in every town. We offer liberal inducements, and guarantee the exclusive sale.
R. C. BROWNING,
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

PUTNAM CLOTHES-WRINGER.

The ONLY reliable Self-Adjusting Wringer.
No wood-work to swell or split,
No thumb-screws to get out of order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Instead of believing the statements of parties interested in other Wringers,

TRY IT, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

If not entirely satisfactory, return it.

It will wring anything from a thread to a bed-quilt without alteration.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town.

No. 2, $5 50; No. 1, $6; No. A, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
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DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the
EAR AND THROAT,
Exclusively Treated by
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office
34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before,)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,
JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.
FONDA, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my